THE

North-China Herald.

AND MARKET REPORT.

VOL. II., No. 61. SHANGHAI, FRIDAY, JUNE 19TH, 1868. PRICE, TAELS 12 ₱ ANNUM.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.—I have this day established myself, at this port as *General Commission Agent* and *Public Tea Inspector*.

R. R. WESTALL.

27ju 2799 Foochow, 18th May, 1868.

NOTICE.—I have this day established myself at this Port, as a Public Tea Inspector and General Commission Agent, under the style or firm of JOHN ODELL & Co.

JOHN ODELL.

29jy 2550 Foochow 13th, April, 1868.

NOTICE.—Mr. HENRY EDWARD BUSH has this day been admitted a Partner in my Firm, which will henceforth be carried on under the style of BUSH BROTHERS.

JAMES E. BUSH.

30se 2311 Newchwang, 25th Mar., 1868.

INSURANCES.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* London, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, and Batavia.

TURNER & Co.

tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at Shanghai to the extent of £10,000,—on one risk, as under:

1.—On Buildings or on their contents.

2.—On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to

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tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES OF INSURANCE on any one Building with its contents to the extent of £5,000.

W. R. ADAMSON & Co.

tf 618 Shanghai, 10th July, 1865.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OAKEY'S NON-MERCURIAL SILVER-SMITH'S SOAP.

Surpasses all other articles for Cleaning and Polishing Silver, Electro Plate, &c. Tablets 6d. each.

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31au-68 554 August 31st, 1867.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GEORGE RICHARDSON & Co.,

CENTRAL CHAMBERS, SOUTH CASTLE ST., LIVERPOOL, (ENGLAND.)

MANUFACTURES of and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Model Steam Engines, Magic Lanterns and Slides, Metallic Screw and Paddle Steamers and Sailing Yachts, Telescopes, Microscopes, Opera Glasses, Stereoscopes and Slides, Globes, Mathematical Instruments, Barometers, Thermometers, Spectacles, Eye and Reading-Glasses, Field and Marine Glasses, Model Telegraphs, Electric Lights, Tool Chests, Croquet, all the new In and Out-door Games, Water Colour Paints, &c., &c., &c.

For full particulars of above and hundreds of other articles see Illustrated Catalogue, 112 pages, sent free on application

WORKING MODEL STEAM ENGINES.
Vertical Engines, from 6s. 6d. to 31s. 6d.
Horizontal Engines, from 21s. to 70s.
Locomotive Engines, 25s., 50s., 75s. 84s., and 130s. each.
Marine Engines, both paddle and screw (for boat) 70s. and 105s. each.
Beam Engines, 100s. each.
Pump Engines, 87s. 6d.
See Catalogue for full Description and Engravings of the above.

MAGIC LANTERNS AND SETS OF SLIDES

Complete from 7s. 6d. to £22 each. Pairs of Lanterns for Dissolving Views, &c., from £3 15s. to £33. See Catalogue for full Description and Engravings of the above.

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Complete with Engines, &c., from £6 10s. to £20 each.
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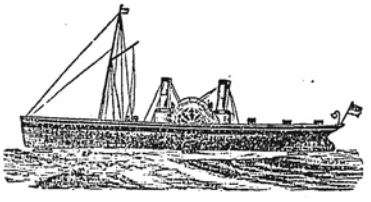

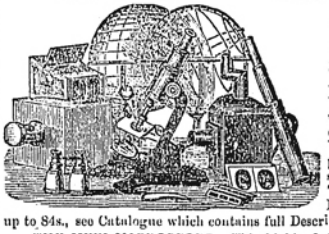

Telescopes.

THE LORD BROUGHAM TELESCOPE. Lord Brougham thought so highly of this Telescope that he gave G. R. & Co. permission to call it as above. It will distinguish the time by a church clock five miles and a flag staff ten miles, landscapes thirty miles off, and will define the Satellites of Jupiter and Phases of Venus, &c. This extraordinary, cheap and powerful Glass is of the best make and possesses Achromatic Lenses, and is equal to a Telescope that costs £5. Price 7s. 6d. each. For about 25 other varieties ranging in price up to 84s., see Catalogue which contains full Description of the above.

THE NEW MICROSCOPE. This highly finished Instrument is warranted to show the Animalculæ in water, Eels in paste, &c., magnifying some hundreds of times; it is mounted on a Brass Stand and has a compound body with Achromatic Lenses, Test Objects, Forceps, and Spare Glasses for mounting objects, &c. In a polished Mahogany Case, complete, price 7s. 6d. each. For about 20 other varieties ranging in prices to 63s.

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N.B.—The Telescopes can be sent by post at a charge of from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. extra. All goods securely packed in strong wood cases for which no charge is made and forwarded by cheapest and most expeditious route to any part of the world. (In cases where Freight must be paid in England the amount for same must be included in the remittance.)

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*** A Catalogue lies at the Office of this paper for inspection and from which orders may be sent to save time.

8de 2860 13th June, 1868.

JOHN MOIR & SON,

ABERDEEN,

Supply the following ARTICLES of the first quality:—

Pickles, Sauces, Mushroom Ketchup Tart Fruits, Calf's-Foot Jelly, Raspberry Vinegar, Essence of Beef, Extractum Carnis, Potted Meats and Fish, Oysters, Lobsters, Orange Marmalade, Flavouring Essences, &c.

J. M. & S. would particularly recommend "THE ABERDEEN SAUCE,"

And

"THE ABERDEEN PICKLE."

15au-1940 February 15th, 1868.

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Manila Rope, Spun and made by Machinery.

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SHIPCHANDLERS', ENGINEERS', AND NAVAL STORES.

Price lists will be forwarded regularly, at request.

30ju-68 1306 December 31st, 1867.

MISCELLANEOUS.

D. NICHOLSON & Co.,

SILK, WOOLLEN, & MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN. COLONIAL AND FOREIGN AGENTS,

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INVITE the attention of Merchants and Traders throughout India and China, to the fact, that they have had 25 years' experience as SHIPPERS OF GOODS to those Markets, and that they undertake the Execution of Indents from £50 value upwards, on the closest Wholesale Terms.

N.B.—A Price List of 72 pages, and sent post free, containing full particulars of every description of Silks, Woollens, Muslins, Calicoes, Prints, Ladies' Under Clothing, Baby Linen, Mantles, Shawls, Men's and Boys' Clothing, Linens, Blankets, Carpets, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Lace, Haberdashery, Jewelry, etc., etc., and every particular necessary for ordering Goods from D. N. & Co.'s London Warehouse.

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D. NICHOLSON & Co. undertake the Execution of Indents for Merchants and Traders Abroad, who have not Buyers in London, for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

As D. N. & Co. have Accounts for their own Business with the principal Manufacturers in England and France, they can offer their Correspondents many advantages which could not be obtained from an ordinary Agent.

Under arrangements of this kind the Original Invoices are, in all cases, forwarded.

Household Furniture, Pianofortes and other Musical Instruments, Ironmongery, Fire Arms, Cutlery, Agricultural Implements, Carriages, Saddlery and Harness, Boots and Shoes, Wines, Ales, Beers, Preserved Provisions, Stationery, Books, Toys, etc., etc., bought in the Best Markets, and Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

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BANKERS—Messrs. Martin & Co., 68, Lombard Street.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs. Wheatley and Co., Bombay.

30jy 1723 January 16th, 1868.

HOLLOWAY'S Pills & Ointment.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

THIS Medicine is universally admitted to be the most efficacious remedy known to the world. No preparation is so suitable to the Climate of India as this fine and invigorating Medicine. It is particularly adapted to the Constitution of European Ladies, as it is never failing in its effects in all diseases peculiar to Females, while those who are attenuated by the debilitating effects of the Indian Climate will find in this wonderful remedy a kind of Talisman whereby they may insure a restoration to robust health.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

THE science of Medicine has never before produced any remedy that can be compared to this wonderful Ointment, as it cures after all other means have failed, all old wounds, sores, ulcers, and also the most inveterate skin diseases peculiar to the Indian Climate. It is the true friend of the Soldier and Civilian, as certain old sores can be removed by it that cannot be conquered by any other treatment.

20se-68 749 Shanghai, Sept. 20th, 1867.

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MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
(LIMITED.)

Capital, One Million.

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15de 2942 Shanghai, 16th June, 1868.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.

DR. DE JONGH'S
LIGHT-BROWN
COD LIVER OIL.

The undersigned having received information that fraudulent imitations of this celebrated Oil are extensively sold by unprincipled dealers in India and China, all purchasers of Dr. de Jongh's Oil are especially requested to observe that the following are the indications of the genuineness of the Oil.

The bottle is sealed with an impressed metallic capsule (centre, a cod-fish on a shield, encircled by the words "Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil.")

The label, and 16-page pamphlet round each bottle, under pink outside wrapper, bear Dr. de Jongh's Signature and Stamp (centre, a cod-fish on a shield, encircled by the words "Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil.")

NOTICE.—Rs. 1000 REWARD.

Any parties counterfeiting Dr. de Jongh's Signature and Stamp, or copying or colourably imitating his label, or preparing, selling, or importing fraudulent imitations of Dr. de Jongh's Light-brown Cod Liver Oil, will be prosecuted with the utmost rigour of the law, for forgery and fraud.

ONE THOUSAND RUPEES REWARD will be paid for such information as shall lead to the detection and conviction of any person so offending.

Communications in strict confidence received by

Dr. de Jongh's Sole Consignees and Agents,
ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.,
77, Strand, London.

18de 2935 June 18th, 1868.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

DEATH.

At Hongkong, on 14th inst., Mr. Frederick Pearson, aged 56 years.

LATEST DATES

England...(tel.)..	May 25	Hankow,.....	June 14
Hongkong,.....	June 14	Nagasaki,.....	„ 7
Foochow.....	„ 14	Yokohama,.....	„ 13
Tientsin,.....	„ 12	Osaka	May 31

Latest dates in England, from China,—

Hongkong,.....Mar. 11		Received via Marseilles	
Shanghai,..... „ 5		April 20th.	

THERMOMETER—SHANGHAI.

Date.	1868. Night. Min.	1868. Day. Max.	1867. Night. Min.	1867. Day. Max.
June 12	71	85	70	77
„ 13	67	74	72	78
„ 14	68	76	71	76
„ 15	66	68	75	83
„ 16	66	72	75	80
„ 17	67	75	78	85
„ 18	63	66	81	89

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

Date.	Time of High or Low Water.	Rise or Fall.	Wind.	Force.	I.	Bar.	Ther.
	h. m.	ft. in.				° ′	°
June 6 L. W.	9.36	12.00	S. by E.	5	c	29.99	82
„ 6 H. W.	1.26	10.00	„	6	b	29.95	85
„ 7 L. W.	10.00	11.00	S. S. W.	2	c	29.90	82
„ 7 H. W.	2.05	10.10	Z	0	r	29.86	87
„ 8 L. W.	10.21	12.08	E. by N.	3	r	29.88	75
„ 8 H. W.	2.27	20.00	„	3	r	29.84	76
„ 9 L. W.	10.47	12.00	N.E by E	1	r	29.86	74
„ 9 H. W.	2.56	20.04	„	1	r	29.82	75
„ 10 L. W.	11.10	13.05	N. E.	2	r	29.98	71
„ 10 H. W.	3.34	20.03	East	2	r	29.95	73
„ 11 H. W.	4.27	21.08	S.E by S.	2	r	29.90	68
„ 11 L. W.	11.55	13.00	„	4	c	29.79	76
„ 11 H. W.	4.20	19.04	S. S. E.	5	r	29.69	76
„ 12 H. W.	4.57	19.07	S. S. W.	1	c	29.74	72
„ 12 L. W.	12.04	13.01	S. W.	1	c	29.82	81
„ 12 H. W.	4.55	18.09	W. S. W.	2	b	29.78	81

Explanation.

F. Force (1 to 12). I. Initials; b. blue sky; c. clouds; f. fog; h. hail; l. lightning; m. misty (hazy); o. overcast (dull); r. rain; s. snow; t. thunder; z. calm.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.—Per "Diomed," Mr. and Mrs. Mather and two Misses Mather, Mr. Arnold, and Mr. Knott.

Departed.—Per "Suwo-Nada," for Hongkong—Messrs. Egan and Middleton.

PRICE OF THE *NORTH-CHINA HERALD AND MARKET REPORT.*—Per Annum, *Twelve Taels*;—Six Months, *Six Taels*;—Three Months, *Four Taels*;—*all payable in advance.* Single Numbers, 2 *mace* 5 *cand.*—Five Copies, *One Tael.* Subscriptions will be considered as renewed, unless notice to the contrary be given before the expiry of the current term.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.—To Subscribers. Ten Lines and under, *One Tael*:—each additional line, *One Mace.* One-half of these charges for repetitions. Contracts may be made for 3 months, or longer, *payable in advance.*

ORDERS.—From other ports, for Subscription and Advertisements, must be accompanied by a reference for payment in Shanghai, or they cannot be attended to, in consequnce of the inconvenience of collecting small sums at distant places.

The publication of the *North-China Herald* commenced at 5 P.M.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, FRIDAY, JUNE 19, 1868.

The establishment of a resident Legation at Peking was certainly a great gain. Up to the date of that vast concession on the part of China, the position of the Western Powers had been most degrading. Like Charles XII at the Court of the Sultan, they were held in a debasing attitude of entreaty, they were kept at bay "condemned as needy supplicants to wait," and their opportunities of obtaining redress or even attention were scanty and uncertain. Now, however, we have gained one of our great objects. We have a Minister, a Secretary of Legation and a staff of subordinates duly accredited to the capital. This is excellent as far as it goes, but it is not quite so important a step in practice as it is in theory. For we should never forget one great fact viz., that Peking is, after all, only the Tartar capital of the Empire. By possessing it, we reach the officials and the Imperial Family, but the position of Peking is remote. It is unquestionably the head-quarters of Empire, but it is not the only centre of power. Geographically, Nanking will always be of vast importance. The most exact of the many writers on China speaks of it as "well situated for the metropolis of a Kingdom." Its advantages are obvious. If one thing is more necessary than another for a capital, it is that it should be readily reached from all quarters of the Empire, at all times of the year. Peking is barricaded by frosts for many months. Besides, Peking never had the respect and affection of the people as Nanking has. It is true that, as a Royal residence, the city of nine gates surpasses in antiquity most European Capitals. Constantinople, London, and Paris are the only three seats of empire which date farther back than the metropolis of Kublai. But in the remote chronology of China the Mongol invasion appears a recent event. To a nation whose household words are the utterances of a sage who lived two thousand years before Christ, and who only reverence that sage because he draws every precept from philosophers far more ancient, the date of the establishment of the Tartar Court 1282 A.D. may appear a modern innovation. Without doubt the native Chinese entertain scanty affection for Peking, Nanking is the centre of their own beloved empire. It was the favourite residence of their most honoured sovereigns, and is inseparably connected with the glories of Hungwu, the founder of the Ming Dynasty. It would, we are assured, be sound policy on the part of the Western Powers were they to claim their right of appointing a Resident at Nanking. Explanations of transient mis-understandings would then be readily obtained. Claims for redress of small grievances would be dealt with without needless delay, and by a mark of respect shown to their favourite city, the people might be pleased and conciliated. The long talked of improvements, railways, telegraphs, and mines would be explained far more effectually at Nanking than they can ever be at the Northern capital. The country around the former city is more favourable to large engineering operations, than that around the latter. Kiangsu has physical advantages over Chili. We are assured that a Resident, perhaps with rank of Consul, who had his head-quarters at Nanking and freely communicated with the Provincial officials, would soon find himself met half way, if not by Futais and Taontais, certainly by the large merchants whose influence is great in practical questions. Centralization has been the steady aim of the Tartar Government. They have laboured with unresting diligence to make China, Peking; as distinctly as, under the monarchy and the first Empire, Paris was France. The true interest of the people and the interest of foreigners, which are really and truly identical, involve a reversal of this policy. Every effort should be made to reach the people. Deep down in their minds there is a prejudice against all that emanates from Peking. There is a strong prepossession in favour of any measure which originates from Nanking. It will be unquestionably sound policy to enlist this sympathy on our side, and to endeavour gradually to create a progress party in the South, to co-operate with that small band of Reformers who now make timid efforts at improvement under the unfriendly shadow of the Tartar throne.

Summary of News.

The English Mail of April 24th, arrived on the 8th instant. Telegrams to 25th May have been received *viâ* Kiachta. The English and French Mails both leave to-morrow. The arrivals during the fortnight are the *Earl Dalhousie* and *Lightfoot* from Sydney; *Silver Eagle*, *Star of China*, *Burdwan*, *Coral Nymph* and *City of Aberdeen* from London, *Diomed* and *Challenge* from Liverpool, *Mercator* from Cardiff, *Flying Buck* from Singapore and *Douglas* from Freemantle. The departures during the same period are—*Leander*, *Titania*, *Forward Ho* and *Taitsing*, all for London with New Teas and the *Teckesbury* for Manila.

The only matters of local interest that we have to record, are the trials for libel of the editors of three of the local newspapers. Full reports will be found elsewhere. The editors of the *Evening Express* and *Friend of China* were charged, at the instance of Mr. Barnard, with publishing a series of silly libels against that gentleman. They were each found guilty, and sentenced, respectively, to pay $25 and $30, fine, and the costs of the case. In the course of his speech at the preliminary investigation, Mr. Barnard denounced the defendants in rather emphatic language, which was duly reported in the columns of the *Daily News*. Mr. Tarrant, feeling aggrieved thereat and alleging, moreover, that the case was unfairly reported, brought an action for libel against the editor of that paper; but the Magistrate dismissed the application, holding that the report was privileged and that the prosecutor had failed to show malice. Seven other libel cases are pending, in all of which the local newspapers are concerned; so the Court and community are likely to have a surfeit of this branch of law.

We give, elsewhere, a long reply by Sir Rutherford Alcock to the Chamber of Commerce letter about "Security Chops" which we published in our issue of May 4th.

An interesting letter has been received from Mr. T. T. Cooper, dated Ta-tsian-loo on the extreme western border of China. His funds are exhausted, and he has had to borrow Tls. 150 from a stranger who kindly aided him in Sze-chuen. We are glad to hear that H. B. M. Consul has refunded this sum out of the public money. Mr. Cooper has abandoned his intention of crossing to Sudya on the Brahmapootra, having neither sufficient instruments nor funds. He purposes trying to cross Thibet, into Nepaul; and if he fail, to work southward and enter Burmah by way of Tsantah and Bhamo.

The French exploring expedition from Cambodia, arrived here on Friday per *Plymouth Rock* from Hankow.

The *Ellora* has brought back six bales of silk only from the wreck of the *Benares*. There is, we believe, little chance of recovering more, and all hope of saving the hull has been given up. It is, however, what is technically termed a "good wreck," and is likely to bring a good sum, as the salvage of the machinery is quite posible, though that of the hull may not be so.

The S.S.N. steamer *Lamont* ran into and sank the lorcha *Ching-kuen-kuen*, bound from Hankow to Ningpo, on Saturday morning last, near the Beacon. Several lives were lost.

The Spanish Minister and his suite are expected here at the beginning of next month from Peking. A man-of-war will await His Excellency to take him across to Japan, there to conclude a treaty.

Telegrams has been received, viâ Kiachta to the 25th May, quoting No. 3 Tsatlee, at 26s.—unpleasant news for those who opened the market at 31s.

Pending the construction of our new Supreme Court buildings, various alterations have been made in the old Court room at the Consulate, which greatly improve the accommodation, both for the Judges and Officers of the Court, and for spectators. We speak comparatively; because there is still much to desire, especially in matter of space, that can only be expected in the new buildings; but in the meantime, the change is greatly for the better.

We hear that up to the 8th June, 168 chops of tea had been settled, at Hankow, representing 109,736 chests and 1,518 half-chests.

Yokohama papers contain nothing of interest. Aidzu still keeps the field, and negociations are going on between him and the Southern party. An amnesty to all who have taken arms against the Mikado in the late struggle seems the most likely solution of the difficulty. The tea market is slightly lower.

Hongkong papers contain the preliminary hearing in the *China Mail* libel case. The action, it will be remembered, is brought by the Government, at the instance of the Macao Government. H.M. gun-boat *Algerine* has made a successful cruise after pirates. The British ship *Tricolor* has been wrecked on the Pratas Shoal.

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Editorial Selections.

MINING IN CHINA.

Mr. MONGAN's letter about the Chaitang coal mines, which we publish on another page, seems at a first glance discouraging. The expression, however, that "H. B. M. Minister is of opinion that no progress in the matter can be immediately looked for, by any diplomatic action on the part of foreign powers," is so stereotyped, that it may be set aside as nearly meaningless. Sir Rutherford Alcock always says that no progress can be expected. The time-honoured and greatly-to-be-respected prejudices of the Chinese on the one hand, and the iniquities of foreign merchants on the other, preclude any such wild vision. It may be interesting to see, in the present case, how far the three objections raised to him by the Chinese Government will hold water. The object is to construct a good road from Tientsin to the Chaitang coal mines. The Chinese Government send a commission to investigate and report on the matter; and, after its return, tell H. B. M. Minister that the road cannot be made, "first on account of engineering difficulties, secondly because the popular feeling is against it, and thirdly because its construction would injure the Feng-shuy." Sir Rutherford accepts this reply with implicit faith, and communicates it, through Mr. Mongan, to the gentlemen who had interested themselves in the matter. We purpose to see how far the actual facts bear out the utterances of the Tsung-li-yamen, which he so readily endorses.

The first objection the Officers raise, is to the engineering difficulties. In the absence of professional opinion, these may be held an open question. But we do prefer the opinion of foreigners who have passed over the road, to that of the Chinese mandarins deputed to examine it,—as it is probable the latter received their lesson beforehand, and it is quite certain they are incompetent to give a professional opinion on the subject. Foreigners, then, who have travelled over the route, see little or no physical difficulty in the construction of such a road as was asked for. Indeed, offers have been already made, through Sir Rutherford, to undertake its construction with foreign capital; but the Tsung-li Yamen repelled the idea So much for the engineering difficulties, as other than a diplomatic obstacle. We are next told the popular feeling is against it. And this, again, may be a matter of opinion, or rather of assertion. But we prefer the opinion of Chinese mine-owners to that of Chinese mandarins. The former, then, are so anxious for a road to be constructed that—with the consent of their local mandarins—they drew up a memorial to a gentleman in Tientsin, begging him to get a road made for them; setting forth the benefit to the district which previous purchases of coal by foreigners had caused; and the increased benefit that must ensue from the larger purchases offered to be made if more could be carried away; but that, while the mines were inexhaustible, the roads were so bad that it was impossible to convey the large quantity of coal required. They accordingly begged that a good road might be made from the mines, declaring that all the people of the district would be grateful. We repeat; we prefer this testimony to that of the mandarin commission appointed to enquire into the project—the more so, as we have good reason to believe that the latter never enquired, seriously, into either engineering difficulties or popular inclination. The object of their journey, as set forth in their credentials, was to ascertain whether the mines interfered with the Feng-shuy—in other words, to discover an obstacle. It was only in private conversation that they mentioned the desire of foreigners to have a road made from the mines; and the local mandarins acknowledged that it would be of benefit to the district. The latter have repeated this admission to foreign visitors, and have promised that, although they cannot aid the project, they will not oppose it. The memorial by the mine-owners, begging for the construction of a road, was drawn up with their sanction and approval; and yet we are told that popular feeling is opposed to the construction of a road. It may be so. We have not had an opportunity of learning the opinion of each individual peasant along its line; but we repeat that we prefer the testimony of the local mine-owners and local mandarins, to that of the Peking Commissioners whose utterance Sir Rutherford has communicated to his nationals, with the stereotyped assurance that no progress can be expected. The simple fact is, that the Government do not want a road, and have fallen back on that convenient because intangible excuse, the Feng-shuy, to support them in their resistance. They have sent out a Commission, not to find a practicable road, but to discover Feng-shuy. It signifies not that the road was found easy and the people anxious; that the mine-owners would be pleased and the prosperity of the district enhanced. Foreigners would gain admission into the country. Experience has taught them that any objection, however flimsy, is sufficient to gain their purpose—under the present regime; so they advance the flimsiest of all arguments—Feng-shuy, and Sir Rutherford acknowledges, through Mr. Mongan, that the "argument is unanswerable, and the objection therefore insuperable." How far this may be the case, we shall see hereafter.

THE FENG-SHUY.

WE have already examined the first two objections which the Tsung-li-yamen, through Sir Rutherford Alcock, has made against allowing a road to be made to the Chaitang coal-mines, and we now proceed to make a few observations on the third. First, the engineering difficulties are altogether insurmountable; then if these are not insurmountable, the local popular feeling against it renders it an impossibility; and thirdly, if there are neither engineering difficulties nor hostile feeling,—that is, no objection to it at all, then an appeal to the imaginative recesses of the Chinese mind drags forth the much abused Feng-shuy. The argument from this sacred source is, according to Mr. Mongan, unanswerable, and foreigners are asked to abandon all idea of being allowed to make a road in the meantime. We do not doubt that, to some extent, the fear of offending the tutelary divinities is genuine in the minds of the Peking Mandarins; but it is certain, sooner or later, to yield to foreign pressure, or to that of the owners of the coal-mines. The Feng-shuy does not seem so much to be an inexorable and implacable power, incapable of being appeased or conciliated, as a divinity not to be suddenly thwarted or outraged by rapid changes for which it is entirely unprepared. There is a propriety in all things Chinese, and in this case the propriety demands delay and patience.

That the Feng-shuy will ultimately be got over, we have no reason whatever to doubt. Tsen-kwo-fan's recommendation to allow coal mines to be worked by foreigners, and on the most improved methods, involves the liberty to make roads so as to be able to convey the coal to where it is wanted; and although for some limited time the Chinese authorities will shrink, in pure deference to routine, from completing their concession for the utilization of coal mines, still, after a respectable period of delay, they are certain to grant full liberty in their own ungracious fashion. Concession of privileges is one of those things which the Chinese will not yield hastily, and without considerable pressure; and if the concession tends solely to their own advantage they are equally obstinate. We think however, that the question of the necessary roads cannot be delayed beyond the time of the revision of the treaty, as they are an indispensable accompaniment of the liberty to work the mines, and must be made, if coal-mining is to have a fair opportunity of establishing itself in China. By that time the Peking Mandarins will have become accustomed to the idea of roads in connection with mines, and a slight pressure by the foreign ministers will be all that will be needed, to gain the point.

But the Chinese are not without unanswerable arguments against foreigners in this matter of the Feng-shuy. They might very properly allege that their Feng-shuy is one of place, while that of foreigners is one of time. To a Chinaman travelling in Scotland, it must seem as strange that the Feng-shuy should not allow him to travel by railway on Sunday, as it does to a foreigner to see the same power put forth as a sufficient reason why a road should not be constructed in the Middle Kingdom. In Scotland, popular feeling is against Sunday travelling, and when the question is probed to the bottom, we cannot see that there is so much difference between Feng-shuy there and here. Yet, if a body of benighted Chinamen were to get to Scotland and begin to systematically outrage the Scotch Feng-shuy, by doing something on Sunday of which popular feeling entirely disapproved, it is not difficult to predict what the result would be. Feng-shuy would triumph over Oriental paganism, and the Scottish people, at least those of the sanctimonious school, would be only the more strongly confirmed in the necessity for upholding the Feng-shuy at all hazards. So that it is rather a disease of the human mind than of the Chinese mind alone, with which we have to combat; but the Feng-shuy of the graves, hills, rivers, and valleys will yield to reason or to some other influence much sooner than the Feng-shuy of Calvinism and Puritanism. We trust, at the same time, that our own officials will not lose any opportunity of hastening this result, by impressing upon the Mandarins, the desirability of conceding the liberty of making the necessary roads, as it does seem absurd for them to make a merit of opening coal-mines, and then to forbid the construction of the roads which could alone render the coal available.

CHINA TO INDIA.

MR. COOPER's last interesting letter takes us with him to the extreme western border of China. If he succeed in crossing it into Thibet, we shall lose sight of him for a time and shall have to wait some months, in uncertainty, for news of his arrival on the northern confines of Hindostan. If he be turned back from Tsan-do, the point at which he intends entering Thibet, he will strike southward for Yunan and endeavour to reach Burmah by the well known route of Tsantah and Bhamo. In either case the difficulties that await him are not slight. We have before expressed our doubt of his chances in Thibet. A country which is so jealously closed to foreigners that even a Nepaulese understanding the language, who was lately deputed by the Indian Government to survey the upper course of the Brahmapootra, had to conceal his instruments and assume a priestly calling, will be doubly difficult to an Englishman who cannot disguise his nationality. His chance of slipping through unperceived is next to null, while the likelihood of his being turned back if recognised is very strong. Arrived even at L'hassa, he is still in the midst of difficulty. Enmity, which is likely soon to become open war, reigns between Thibet and Nepaul, and even if no obstacle be raised to his leaving the former, the latter is not unlikely to oppose his entrance. His best chance lies in communicating with the British resident at Khatmandu, whose influence might gain him a favourable reception. Turning to his second project, he would have to traverse nearly the whole of Szechuen and Yunnan, from 32 N. which is about the latitude of Tsan-do, to 24 N. which is about the latitude of Tsan-tah—and this through a country of which a large portion is in the hands of Mahomedan rebels. True, Yunnan is tolerably settled under their rule; but they do not seem well affected towards the English, whom they accuse of entertaining aggressive designs. It is possible, however, that Captain Sladen's party from Rangoon may have reached its destination 'ere this, and dispelled their suspicion. It would be a strange coincidence if Mr. Cooper travelling Westward from Shanghai, and Capt. Sladen coming Eastward from Rangoon, were to meet in the capital of Yunnan.

One very important point that suggests itself in this connexion, is Mr. Cooper's remark about want of funds. He has been compelled to abandon the route he had first contemplated, via Li-kiang to Sudya, by the impracticability of the route. He now says that, "without instruments or funds, he equally cannot and dares not penetrate the unknown country" between Bathang and Sudya. The funds he took with him have been all exhausted; he has had even to borrow Tls. 150 from a stranger in Sze-chuen, who has generously come to his aid. If he be turned back from Thibet, and obliged to return to Ta-tsien-loo, this small sum will of course be exhausted, and he will have to depend on further loans, to enable him to prosecute his southward journey. It will be generally conceded that this contingency ought to be anticipated, and all chance of his being obliged to return to Shanghai for want of funds obviated, now that he has got so far on his journey. There is, in the first place, a moral obligation on his countrymen to refund the Tls. 150 so generously advanced him in Sze-chuen; and it is equally fair to claim that a small further sum should be remitted, to meet him, in the possible event of his return from Tsan-do. The process is easy, through the courtesy of the French mission. Money can be sent to Ta-tsien-loo again, as it has been already, by paying it to the Chief of Mission in Shanghai, who will advise the Bishop of Thibet of the fact, and the latter will then advance it to Mr. Cooper. We mention these details, to remove any apprehension that remittance to so great distance may be impossible. The facility afforded in this respect, is only one of the many kindnesses shown by the Mission. To the Bishop of Thibet especially, Mr. Cooper has been indebted for extreme courtesy and hospitality. Nothing that could facilitate his journey has been neglected; and to complete his kindness the Bishop himself, an old man past sixty, travels some distance with him, to see him fairly started on his journey. Mr. Cooper has given evidence of a true traveller's spirit. What he has already accomplished is no child's play, nor have the inconveniences he has suffered been so light as he makes them appear, in the letter he intended for the public eye. Hunger, cold, bad lodging and bad food, have been the accompaniments of a journey which some, who would scarcely encounter them, saw fit to call a pleasure trip and a shooting excursion, at the time he set out. It is not the want of Englishmen to be backward in supporting plucky enterprise; nor do we imagine the community are likely to leave a man whom they know as a friend, and whose perseverance they must admire, in the centre of Asia, penniless. The route which he proposes to follow, in the event of his repulse from Thibet, is the very one which has been lately regarded with so much interest from India; and Mr. Cooper may meet the Rangoon explorers with information of immense importance in completing a narrative of the through journey. Mr. Cooper has already sent information of great interest to China merchants, especially to those interested in the trade of the Yangtze; and it would be a thousand pities that he should have to come back, when so far on his way, for the sake of two or three hundred taels.

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ABYSSINIA.

THE episode in Abyssinia which has lately been brought to a close by the death of Theodore and the release of the captives, is one of the most singular and romantic that the history of modern international relations affords. That a semi-civilized Christian monarch should have had the hardihood to insist on detaining a few harmless individuals in spite of all the remonstrances of England, and the influence of those who might be supposed capable of persuading him, is an astonishing novelty in this prosaic age. It is difficult to conceive even a semi-barbarian endangering his power and imperilling his existence by setting at complete defiance the irresistible military resources of England, for an object so paltry and one which could only satisfy his temporary caprice, at the expense of his own permanent interests and personal security. Yet the insane and suicidal folly of this Abyssinian savage, drew upon him the anxious attention of all Europe, and called the warlike appliances of both England and India into requisition. It is rare indeed for a powerful nation to find itself in such a helpless position, to have to put itself to the trouble and expense of doing so much, to accomplish so little. But the honour of England was at stake, every fair means of satisfying the national sense of justice had been exhausted, and there was nothing left but to invade Abyssinia with an army large enough to take possession of the whole kingdom.

Sir Robert Napier has gone, has seen, has conquered; and Theodore has forfeited his life, a victim to his own objectless obstinacy. What then is to become of Abyssinia? Although we learn that the army is returning, it cannot be that England intends leaving the country to its fate, after striking down the only power around which its normal condition of semi-anarchy was, in a sense, feebly organized. Like China, Abyssinia has long been the scene of perennial rebellion, and while it may be difficult, perhaps impossible, for the natives to raise up any satisfactory political organization out of the confusion and chaos resulting from invasion, England, as the triumphant invader and the centre around which the chief rebels have rallied against Theodore, the common enemy, is eminently the power to impose in the most disinterested spirit a definite form of Governments and to uphold its authority with a firm and friendly hand. A more fitting opportunity can scarcely be expected to occur again for performing a service to the Abyssinian tribes, vastly greater than the injury we have just inflicted; and it will be a deplorable misfortune if now, when the country is lying prostrate before us, and its numerous rebellious tribes are completely in our power, we abandon it to intestine strife and plunder. Then we immensely promote the sinister designs of Egypt, covetous of a country so naturally fertile, if we leave Abyssinia enfeebled and unprotected. Hitherto its operations have been confined to making raids into the country and carrying off considerable numbers of the people whom it sold into slavery. But now it will easily find itself master, after England has struck down the only power capable of organizing an effective resistance. It will have had that done to its hand which it could hardly have hoped to accomplish for itself, and Europe will have reason to regret deeply the loss of such a splendid opportunity for bestowing upon Abyssinia the invaluable service of instituting a government, sufficiently strong to organize its various tribes and to offer protection and security. We could easily replace Theodore's regime of blood by a system much more humane, and it would be a pity to leave a country of such extraordinary fertility that even perennial rebellion and official plundering have not sufficed to exhaust its resources, without an effort to place it in a more advantageous position than that in which we found it. Otherwise it is difficult to see how it can avoid relapsing into anarchy, and we shall have been the means of intensifying and perpetuating the wretchedness of its condition. A suggestion has been made to establish the son of Theodore on the throne of Abyssinia, he being regarded as the ablest of the many native chiefs, and as unpopularity rarely passes from father to son, such a nomination, if made and supported by England, would probably serve to rally all the tribes around a single government, and thus confer a boon on Abyssinia which it has not hitherto known. This suggestion is made by one who was several years resident in Abyssinia, and speaks with evident knowledge of the state of its internal politics. It seems, however, that Sir Robert Napier, judging on the spot, has raised Gobazye to the throne. In any case we can only hope that the Government will prove a strong one. The richness of the country, combining as it does the products of the temperate and tropical regions, almost precludes the possibility of famine, which is so common in the neighbouring territories; and as all testimony goes to show that the Abyssinian peasant is frugal and industrious, though somewhat slow, a settled government might do much to develop its resources and to civilise its people.

MR. T. T. COOPER'S EXPEDITION.

The following letter from Mr. T. T. Cooper dated from Tai-tsian-loo, on the Western Borders of China, 26th April, will be read with interest.

Since writing you from the village of Hi-yan-su, a troublesome and dangerous journey of 7 days brought us on the 9th instant, in company with the good Bishop of Tibet, Monsgr. Cheauvan, to this place. Our road for the first four days lay through a country similar to that about Hi-yan-su. On the morning of the fifth we arrived at Loo-din chow, a small town on the left bank of the Tai-tow-ho, a branch of the river Min at Kia-tung-foo, and navigable for small junks only 80 miles West of that place. This city is famous in China for its chain suspension bridge some 150 yards in span, built about 80 years ago. Crossing the river at this point we continued along its right bank, North for two days, the road winding along frightful precipices sometimes 500 feet above the river, the wall-like sides of the mountains forming gorges of terrible grandeur. At noon on our sixth day leaving the Tai-tow-ho, we entered what is called the Tai-tsian-loo gorge or valley. This place, so I am told, is the most dangerous part of the grand route from Chen-tu to Lassa; to form an idea of it you must picture to yourself two mountains from 1,000 to 1,200 feet high, running parallel to each other, their sides perpendicular, and in many places, overhanging the mountain torrent rushing in white anger at the base, their summits capped with snow, and a cloud of white mist throwing into this terrible gorge the gloom of twilight. The torrent (scarcely 30 yards wide,) as it leaps on its head long course to the Tai-tow-ho, washes in many places the narrow path running along its right bank with spray from numerous waterfalls, while huge boulders forced from their resting places high over head, by the fierce hurricane which seems ever to sweep the bleak summits of these mountains, fill the gorge with the noise of a hundred thunders as they crash into the angry stream below. Such is the Tai-tsian-loo gorge, at the head of which, 38 miles west of the Tai-tow-ho, lies this border town of Tai-tsian-loo.

The town Tai-tsian-loo divides the province of Sz-Chuen from the Mandzu country, which extends to Kyan-kha, (being so called in contradistinction to Tibet proper, which commences only at Kyan-Kha, the Tribes inhabiting this country generally speaking Tibetan, wearing the same costume, and believing in the same religion, and are subject to Tibet) and is of great importance as an exchange trading mart. Thither come Shan-si merchants with Tea, Glass-beads, and Tobacco, which they exchange with the Mandzus for Hartshorn, Gold Musk (from Musk Deer), and Lynx, Fox, Wolf, and Leopard skins, and a variety of a commoner sort, such as Sheep, Deer and Yak, this is the principal trade of the place. It is also of importance as a Chinese Military Station containing nearly 1,000 soldiers.

As my next step onward will take me out of China, into a country the trade of which can never be of great importance to my commercial friends in Shanghai, I will take leave of them with a few words relative to foreign trade with Western China. Many merchants in Shanghai told me that the exploration of the Upper Yang-tze and Western China was of no importance to their trade, and sceptically asked me to prove to the contrary. I could then only point to the enormous wealth of Sze-chuen, its gigantic trade with Hankow in Rhubarb, Hemp, native Medicines, Sugar and Tobacco as Exports, and Cotton and piece Goods as Imports, all this was nothing now to them, and they looked upon my extedition as likely to result only in good Pheasant or Snipe shooting for myself. Even with the report of a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society extracted in your columns from the *Times* of the 6th June 1867, before them, and reading therein the importance which Sir A. Phayre attaches to the Burmah trade with Yunnan, they remained unconvinced. Many, however, warmly upheld my undertaking, and to these gentlemen I address the following remarks.

Chung-king, the trade gorge of four Provinces, Sz-chuen, Yunnan, Kwei-choo, and Shen-si, depends upon Hankow for the supply of Foreign piece goods which it annually sends into these four provinces. The present Junk transport on the Yangtze between these two places, besides being extremely disastrous to trade on account of the total loss of many Junks and their cargoes, is very expensive; and this, added to the Mandarins' squeezes renders the price of foreign piece goods after leaving Chen-tu so heavy, that they are unsaleable beyond the Yang-ling range of the mountains near Chin-Chi-hien, and this is the limit of Foreign trade with Western China, numerous small rivers forming the arteries through which trade flows from Chung-king into Kwei-chow, Eastern Yunnan and southern Shen-si. The present trade between Chung-king and Yunnan and Kwei-chow, is only temporary on account of the closure of the Bhamo and Tarli route, and as sure as this route is opened, so sure will Burmah take to herself the trade of these two provinces; and if, as is probable, British merchants establish at Ava, then a rivalship for the trade of Western Sz-chuen between China and Burmah merchants seems almost certain, the result telling probably in favor of the latter, both in Export and Import. Trade by this route has flourished before without European enterprise, and as soon as it is re-opened, the trade between Hankow and Chung-king will be lessened by one third. The Mahomedan Chief at Tarli has already established Custom houses on the Eastern borders of his territory, and at Hi Yan-sú I met several merchants who had come from Tarli and intended to return there to trade, in spite of their having to pay Imperial and Mahomedan duty. Perhaps these facts are important for the Shanghai Trade; if so then the China merchants have but one object to gain, in order to rival with equality the Burmah merchants, and that is the opening of the upper Yangtzse, to Chung-king. The Chinese authorities might be glad to checkmate the Mahomedan chief by this means. If the King of Burmah abdicate in favour of British rule, that will place all India alongside of Western China, and no official mis-management will cramp the energies and resources of the British merchant in Burmah. For steamers properly constructed and drawing not more than 6 feet of water, the navigation of the Yang-tze to Chung-king is possible. At the lowest winter level (Jan. 1868) known for some years, there were 7 feet of water at the lowest rapids.

As to the route between Sudya and Likiang, this in Shanghai seemed to me practically useful for the Calcutta trade with China; but I am constrained to admit now, the fallacy of such a hope, and this admission is based upon the following remarks of Monsgr. Cheauvean, who resided for many years in the neighbourhood of Tar-li and Likiang. He tells me, "Likiang is a name only, the place whereof is marked by a few small houses near the foot of the Snowy mountains, which are impassable on account of perpetual snow and want of passes, while the Lao-tsan and Now-kiang rivers are fierce, unnavigable and unbridged; the country through which they flow being inhabited by savage tribes constantly at war with each other, and beyond this in Bing there is another obstacle in the Pat-koi range. Admitting for the sake of argument, that a practicable route could be found, the goods which Calcutta would send to China, Burmah would send at a less cost. No! India has a brighter prospect in store for her trade with Tibet, and this must flow either through Nepaul to Lassa or Sudya to Bathang, the latter route however having to pass the Himalayas and a dreadfully hilly country to within a short distance of Bathang. At Lassa there are already over 3,000 Nepaulese trading in European goods, while to deal in the figurative the rivers of Bathang run with gold.

For the information of my sporting friends in Shanghai I may tell them that so far my bag consists of one wild goose, shot near Hankow, my journey to this place having been through a country destitute of sport.

Up to this time, I have cherished the hope of being able to reach Sudya from Bathang, but important considerations force me to abandon the idea. Without instruments and funds, I cannot and dare not penetrate the unknown country between these two places. With the help of providence I will reach Lassa, where, disposing of my mules and ponies I will foot it to Khatmandoo, hoping at some future time to accompany a proper expedition through this country.

Nothing can exceed the kindness of the Catholic Missionaries in China, especially Monsgr. Desflech, Bishop of Chung-king, and Monsgr. Cheauvean. To the latter I shall ever owe a deep debt of gratitude, while to the united help of the French and Italian Catholic missionaries generally, I am indebted for the pleasure of being at this moment on the Western borders of China.

Personally, with the exception of a slight cold and profuse sweatings at night, I have nothing to complain of, or rather feel that it is no use complaining; otherwise I might fill pages with grumblings at martyrdom from vermin, bad housing, the pardonable tyranny of my Chinese Interpreter, and wretched food. With regard to the latter, the ghost of departed dinners *a la Russe* with old dry sherry and champagne trouble me no more; but occasionally, in moments of thirst, dim visions of Allsopp's best India Pale rise up before me, which are instantly despelled by resort to the Celestial drink —Tea.

For the information of future travellers, I should mention that beyond this place as far as Lassa, money is at a great discount, 2 or 3 needles and a little thread or a piece of red Chinese cloth often procuring what money cannot. Rupees pass for 32 tael cents, but the Mandzu people do not particularly care for them, and sycee is used at a great loss. I have laid in a stock of needles, thread, cloth and a kind of Turquoise stone much prized by Mandzus and brought hither from Shansi. These stones about the size of French beans, I purchased at 2½ Taels per hundred. The idea of becoming a needle and thread hawker is novel and amusing.

I leave this on Wednesday the 29th inst., having been detained more than 20 days to procure mules, ponies and an interpreter. If I am stopped at Tsamdo by the Tibetans, I shall return to this place and make for Ava *viâ* Tarli and Bhamo; but I hope this is the last you will hear of me until I reach Nepaul.

THE YELLOW RIVER.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

Circumstances having obliged two friends and myself to spend a few days on the Yellow River, I send you a brief account of our observations. Not because I think they can add much, if anything, to the present knowledge of this important river, but because the subject is one of great interest, and is deservedly attracting to itself considerable attention. Our visit to and sail down the river from Chi-Nafa was quite an unexpected event, and one for which therefore we had made no preparation in any shape. Moreover, had we contemplated the journey we could not have presumed to attempt any survey of the mouth of the river or its depth in certain parts, and furnish an accurate scientific account for the guidance of merchants and navigators. Our remarks must necessarily be cursory, consisting chiefly of facts gleaned from the natives.

It was on the 15th day of May that we had our first sight of the river, which we approached from the north. Until we were right upon it we could not see any sign of a river, owing to two high rocks intercepting our view from the road we travelled. Passing these rocks we saw a little forest of masts, under shelter of a large town which has been recently fortified with an extensive mud wall. This town is called Loo-Kow, and is really the port of Chi-nan-fu, being only 12 *le* from that city and from which there is a small river which runs right to the north gate of the city; but navigable only for small lighters and other little craft. The width of the river at this place is said to be one Chinese li. Certainly it is wider than the first reach of the Pei-ho at Taku. Its depth must be great, the Chinese say 50 or 60 feet, the stream is very strong and rapid making the work of the clumsy ferries a most tedious and rather dangerous one. The banks on both sides are not high above the water; and being of loose sandy soil offer but little resistance to the stream when it is swollen. From this point

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down to the sea, the country on both sides is inundated every summer in the rainy season, and it is remarked by the natives that the flood rises higher every year. Still nothing is done to try to prevent the inundations, there is a low rampart carried along the northern bank for several hundred *li*; but that is not a break water; it was thrown up as a military defence against the rebels during last year when they infested the south eastern part of the province. This year they need one on the south of the river, as the rebels are now north.

Hiring a grain junk which was going to the port nearest to the river mouth called "Sieh-ming-kwan," we commenced our sail, though a head wind blew at the time. We were carried by the force of the current at a rapid rate down the river, while the up going craft going against the stream with a strong fair wind got on very slowly. Some 70 *le* from Loo-kow the city of Chi-Yang is built close to the river side. It is only a small city and entirely vacated by Mandarins and people on account of the proximity of the rebels. All the people had moved to the south side of the river where there is a suburb of the city. 70 *le* beyond this again, is the city of Chi-Tung on the south of the river. Below this city the country is lower and flatter, and the river begins to widen considerably owing to the banks constantly falling away. With this widening of the river is connected another evil which begins very near to this place and extends to the mouth viz., the formation of shallows and shifting banks in the middle of the river. The junkmen speak of them as being most dangerous and constantly changing their position. We often found ourselves on these banks, which occasionally brought us to a rather sudden stop.

We passed another walled city south of the river called Pu-Tai, 200 *le* from Loo-kow and then the city of Si-Tsiu, on the north of the river, having an apparently strong stone wall; but the south east corner of it and almost half the eastern side have been washed down by the river, which maintained the conquest it had made. A Ferry boat is stationed at the east gate of the city, and here the river is very wide having all the appearance of a vast lake. This district from the city to the sea appears to have suffered most fearfully from ravages made by the water. Many villages have disappeared altogether which were formerly beautifully situated and very prosperous. Where anything of a village exists, the houses have to be rebuilt every year, except those of the more wealthy which are not built of mud. At the time of our visit the water had risen four feet within about seven days, quite unusual for so early in the year, and it covered hundreds of acres of corn, and obliged the people to fly to some higher land. Wide-spread wretchedness prevails, through the district. Thirteen years ago the Yellow River first sent its waters in this direction, and in every successive year it has made some new desolation to mark its history. The poorer people have almost become amphibious, being obliged to live in water as well as on land.

Tich-ming-kwan, like Taku, lies on a low mud plain, and might formerly be near the sea, but is about 60 *le* from where the river really opens to the sea. It is a straggling little town more than a mile from the river side. A large number of junks were at anchor in the river,—many in the river trade, some, but not many, from the ports in the Gulf, others, as lighters; and then fishing boats. We were told that the large sea-going junks could not come over the bar, but had all to discharge outside. The reason why, seemed to be as much in the difficulty of navigation of the river as in the bar, or more so. It is hard for a large junk even with the best wind to make head way against the stream, and the greatest danger is in the numerous and ever shifting sand banks. During last year we were told by the Customs officer that over 80 junks had been sunk in the river, by getting on these banks.

During the flood of last fall, the river cut for itself a new channel towards the North West. Along this channel, as being nearer to Tientsin, we went. We found it as wide as the other so far as we could judge, but very shallow; none but small junks were to be seen on it. It is said to enter the sea more than 100 *le* N.W. of the other mouth, hence the boats for Chefoo take the other or older mouth, and boats for North West Coast take this. At low tide we found ourselves stuck on a vast plain of mud which we thought had been the sea when we first cast anchor. Mud everywhere, far as the eye could see, deliciously soft, through which a stick of bamboo would easily penetrate to the depth of 6 feet, when it touched something like shelly ground. It was easy to judge where all this mud had come from, unquestionably the deposit of the alluvial soil carried down by the waters of the Yellow River. This new mouth seemed to be a junction effected by the Yellow River with what is marked on the map as the Ta-hsia-ho. Should any number of these channels be opened up, it cannot be matter of surprise, as the land is quite submerged on the slightest rise of the water. As on no former occasion have I seen any notice of this new mouth, and as the Chinese say it was only opened last year it might be well if a little attention were given to it by any future travellers, and especially if the proposed survey of the Yellow River by the expedition from Shanghai be carried out. Of the other mouth I am not able to speak, but for foreign vessels only it could be of any service.

SECURITY CHOPS.

The following dispatch by Sir R. Alcock is in reply to the Chamber of Commerce letter on this subject, published in our issue of the 4th May.

No. 34. PEKING, June 5th, 1868.

SIR,—Your despatch of the 24th April, enclosing a letter to my address from the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce, on "Security Chops," has been received, and should have been more promptly acknowledged had I not desired, before doing so, to obtain something definite and conclusive if possible, on the whole question, from the High Authorities in Peking, to which appeal could be made in all cases of action with the local authorities, for recovery under these surety bonds.

Although the communication received from His Imperial Highness the Prince of Kung, even with the supplemental note subsequently obtained from His Excellency Wên, both of which are enclosed, is not so clear or complete an exposition of the Law of Security Bonds in China, as could be desired; there is, nevertheless, enough to show a recognition of the broad principle that whoever goes surety for another is legally liable according to the precise terms of the bond signed, in place of the principal, when the latter either dies, absconds, or is proved to be insolvent. But it is clear that this latter condition is held to be an essential preliminary to the issue of any warrant of execution against the surety. And as it must often happen that a fraudulent plea of insolvency or inability to pay is set up by the principal; or otherwise when he has absconded there may be hope of his arrest—and a reasonable time, variable according to circumstances, must be allowed for that object—it is quite obvious that the law thus laid down, if acted upon in perfect good faith by the local magistrate, allows ample room for much delay, both on equitable and technical grounds, and may entail a long lawsuit, instead of the short and summary process the merchants would appear to contemplate of an order for immediate execution.

It is from this point of view that I thought it desirable, in the interests of those more immediately concerned as well as of trade in general, that the resort to Security chops as a guarantee against risk or loss should be regarded. Experience, not at one port but in many, had shewn that the warning given by the Consul at Hankow was much needed and equally applicable to all. Incessant complaints of procrastination, delay and ultimate failure in recovering upon security chops, sufficiently vouched for the fact that very serious difficulty as a rule, was experienced in obtaining judgment and execution upon these bonds; and still more in realizing the required assets for liquidation of the claims. I am very glad to learn on the authority of the Chamber that no such difficulty has ever been experienced at Shanghai;—but in that case they are to be congratulated as a happy exception to a general rule. As regards other and less fortunate localities, I have only to say that delusive hopes and a false confidence in such security chops often led to grievous disappointments; and in many cases with very serious consequences. This misplaced confidence in security chops has constantly tended moreover to create what in my opinion was a worse evil,—a want of due care on the part of the Foreign merchant in the choice of his agents and the transaction of his business. Relying upon third parties to supply that deficiency and make good at their own cost any defalcation, it perpetuated a bad system founded on insufficient security.

It is to be borne in mind that there is no written law on the subject of security chops. I say this advisedly, notwithstand the confident assertion of some newspaper correspondent to the contrary. The Chinese have no written code of commercial law. In the absence of a statute law there is, as with ourselves, a common law founded on immemorial usage, and having the force of law by general accordance and reception, though never reduced to writing or embodied in any Edict or Statute.

Whether this be a desirable or satisfactory state of things, or the reverse, is not the question. All it imports us to know is the fact, and what the law so constituted rules in the particular class of transactions now referred to. We have seen what the highest authorities here declare to be both law and usage, and that neither will permit summary execution upon the mere wording of the bond without preliminary examination and proof of the insolvency and absolute incapacity of the party guaranteed to meet any responsibility. Custom and usage which constituted the law in the beginning, and precedent and experience which have consolidated it into a fixed and permanent rule, determine the legal and proper mode of proceeding on such security bonds when circumstances arise to make the parties liable to prosecution for losses, and give an authoritative interpretation of the law. What that interpretation is was stated with perfect truth and accuracy by Mr. Consul Medhurst. I may now add, since it had been questioned, that it is not a merely local ruling, but is equally true as an interpretation of the law and judicial practice in all parts of the Empire. And whoever enters into a business transaction on the faith of Security chop or bond protecting him from all risk or loss by reason of defalcations or misconduct on the part of the Agent as secured, without full knowledge of these limiting conditions, merely walks blindfold into a pitfall, which may cost him, and many others not equally responsible for the act, very dear.

Was it well that the Merchants should know this? or could they be benefitted by ignorance of the truth, and only injured by its recognition? For be it remarked, I have hitherto referred to what is inoperative in this Law, with the limitation usage and custom have attached to its execution, only under the supposition that good faith is observed in its administration. But there is another aspect in which it must be regarded in the practical conduct of affairs. There may be dishonesty and fraudulent purpose to be encountered either on the part of the man secured, or the party securing. Again judges are not all incorruptible and impartial, or equally prompt or energetic in the administration of Justice. In most systems of law for the attainment of promptitude and impartiality, there is room and verge enough for a great deal of Chicane and for vexatious processes to which the uninitiated can see no end, the sole object of which is to create delays and defeat justice. Something of this known in Europe. In Great Britain, with the most elaborate code of statute law to supplement our common law, with Judges above suspicion and a bar of able and learned advocates, ever ready to prosecute a claim with vigour, do we never hear of long and grievously protracted lawsuits, in which the clearest rights are disputed by those who can afford to pay lawyers to oppose them? Is justice in civil matters so easily attainable and so certain with us? There is something about "the glorious uncertainty of law" in the popular mind, which has given the phrase a proverbial currency. Even in Bills of Exchange, the most clear and decisive of all documentary evidence against the parties endorsing, and about which our written law may be supposed as nearly perfect and complete as we can make them;—are merchants in England always sure of recovering against a slippery or litigious debtor and by summary process, if he chooses to evade judgment, and has money to bring into play all the machinery of procrastination which the law supplies?

If such things be, with all our boasted advantages of superior civilization and perfection of legal administration and advocacy, is it sensible to assume that like results should be impossible in China? Or if not only possible but frequent, is it wise to hold that it constitutes such an exceptional and unheard of state of wrong and injustice, that merchants trading in the country have a national grievance to redress whenever it touches their individuality in common with the natives they deal with? Or is it in any degree wiser to assume that a Minister has inflicted a great injury by warning all concerned against a delusive confidence in the protection afforded by "Security Chops," which, after all the stringency that can be given to the wording, must still be carried before the Courts and be subject to the delays and uncertainties attending the administration of laws in every country and under the best of all possible governments?

On this point, referring to the specific complaints conveyed in the letter of the Chamber of Commerce under acknowledgment, there are one or two errors to be noted both in the statement of facts, and in the opinions to which the Chamber appear to desire to give currency, as regards the proper sphere of a minister's duties.

It is stated that the assertion has been made under my authority that "the Chinese do not consider Security Chops binding," and it is inferred that "a doubt has been thrown on the validity of such documents" with an injurious bearing on their interests. It is further inferred that the Chinese will be led by the tenour of the Notification to think that the security chops will be loosely interpreted or will be considered by the authorities, British and Chinese, as affording an insufficient basis for a claim, whereby "the very foundation upon which foreign mercantile establishments rest will be grievously shaken." Lastly, that I have been misinformed as to the manner in which the Chinese themselves look upon these documents, and therefore have gratuitously created a danger which did not exist, by a mistaken interpretation of law and custom, and an uncalled for interference.

This formidable list of grievances, which I have as far as possible condensed, would furnish so many counts of a very grave indictment preferred by the Chamber of Commerce against Her Majesty's Minister, if they could be substantiated; and, it is but fair to the Chamber, and to myself, to show that nothing published in the Notifications in question will bear the construction here put upon them, and that they have really taken alarm at a shadow of their own creating. Neither Mr. Medhurst's first notification, nor my comments upon it, were in any way calculated to produce the effects attributed to them. They did not really say what is alleged, and quite as certainly have not produced the results attributed to them.

It is nowhere said, for instance, that the "Chinese do not consider Security chops binding." What Mr. Medhurst did say is this. "The experience of the past two years, during which numerous suits have been instituted in this Consular Court with almost unvarying ill success against sureties who have failed to fulfil their written Guarantees, sufficiently proves that such documents are comparatively worthless for the purpose for which they are given and taken, namely the additional protection of the obligee from risk or loss" And further on, he adds as in some degree accounting for the fact of unvarying ill success, that Chinese Law or "Judicial practice, whilst admitting the liability of a surety for the acts and defaults of his principal for all the obligations entered into by the latter, is nevertheless always careful to treat a surety, when involved through the misconduct of his principal, with peculiar lenity,—and will not allow of his being prosecuted or pressed until the ability of the principal to make good all defalcations for himself is despaired of, no matter how stringent or how positive the terms in which the Guarantee may be drawn up."

Well, such being the law and the practice of China, as has now been authoritatively declared, I simply gave it as my opinion that the Consul's exposition of the conditions which limit the value of Security chops was a fair one, and applicable not to Hankow alone, but to the rest of the Empire. I neither declared nor entered into any explanation as to the bearing of the law of China on the right accruing from Security chops. This was not in question, for I repeat, it was nowhere said as alleged by the Chamber that the "Chinese do not consider Security chops binding," nor anything equivalent to it. And the first impression the Notification made upon you, without further explanation or comment from me, is a corroboration of the perfect correctness of this statement. You say in the despatch enclosing the letter from the Chamber "I certainly did not consider the circular in any other light than as a warning and intended to destroy an illusion prevailing very extensively,—viz, that such guarantee warranted everything short of a blind confidence in the parties secured, and justified the holder in dispensing with the requisites of steady surveillance over the acts of his employé." Again, as to the effects supposed to follow the notifications, the Chamber furnish very distinct evidence against themselves by referring to judgments in the Mixed Court where recovery on Security Chops was decreed without any attempt on the part of the defendants to dispute its legality, or of the Chinese Judge to suspend execution, much less contest the liability, and this some months subsequent to the publication of these dangerous circulars. The Chamber is indeed reduced to the necessity of supporting their view as to the damaging effect on the Chinese mind, by citing an alleged instance of an attempt on the part of the Taotai to evade a direct answer to an enquiry on the subject from the Consul-General of the United States of America. I should think every Consul in China must have had too many examples of indisposition in Chinese authorities to give direct answers to enquiries involving either trouble or responsibility, to allow them to see in that a proof of any intention ultimately to refuse, or deny a legal liability.

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I take your own report of facts to be better evidence in an opposite sense. To me your statement is both satisfactory and conclusive, and it may tend to re-assure the Chamber to read that "So far as this port is concerned, there has been no disposition evinced by the authorities to cite the circular as justifying delay or evasion, or to raise questions of validity unnecessarily. At the time the circular was published, I instructed the Co-Judge of the Mixed Court, in case of any such pretext being put forth by his Chinese colleague, to insist, in the clearest and broadest light, that the notification had no other object than to convey a general caution, and was in no way meant as a suggestion for excusing Chinese cautioners from fulfilling their obligations."

"Mr. Forrest informs me that in the only two subsequent cases in which this principle was involved, there was no allusion made to the terms of your circular, and that judgment was given for the taking up of the guarantee by the Chinese magistrate without pressure."

Having now disposed of the main points brought forward by the Chamber, as to the true meaning of the notifications and the bad effects attributed to them, it only remains for me to remark upon the concluding paragraph of their letter.

The Chamber suggest that "in free countries it is generally left to the judgment of commercial men to decide upon what mode of trade is desirable, or the contrary, and that this principle has always been scrupulously respected by the British Government, they cannot but regret therefore that the exigencies of Chinese jurisprudence should render so unusual a step needful."

The writer seems to have overlooked two if not three important facts in making this suggestion. First, that there is no pretension on my part to deprive the members of the Chamber or the mercantile community at large, of the power to decide according to their own judgment "upon what mode of trade is desirable or the contrary."

Secondly, admitting the general policy of the British Government to be as described, and that abstinence from any interference with trade or the mode of conducting it is the rule, the Chamber is mistaken in assuming that this rule is without exception. In distant countries such as China, where great national interests are at stake and may often be damaged or seriously imperilled by the conduct of a few British subjects trading there, it is no unusual step for the Government or their representative in the country to give both counsel and warning when needed. It requires no great stretch of memory for merchants connected with China to recall several notable instances. When the first Treaty was promulgated under Sir Henry Pottinger's signature, and that of Tientsin was in like manner notified by Lord Elgin, both advice and warning as "to what mode of trade was desirable or the contrary" were addressed to the merchants and all British subjects in the country. Nor have other instances been wanting when either Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of state for Foreign affairs or Her Majesty's Minister in China or both have adopted the same course.

Neither the Chamber of Commerce at Shanghai nor the several communities resident in China, can have any pretension to represent the great commercial interests of the nation, not even those more exclusively involved in Chinese relations. The merchants actually in China represent, more or less truly and fully, according to their ability, their own interests, and those of the firms to which they may belong and of these, only such chiefly as are immediate and more or less transitory. The future and the permanent, as all experience has shewn, for the most part lie beyond their vision, and as a rule are so regarded. The present and its immediate interests and cares absorb too much of their attention to allow of much thought for what is prospective and distant. Partly from this, and from other causes also, they can hardly assume to be safe guides in matters of national concern in which Imperial interests are involved. In what more immediately affects their interests and the management of their own affairs on the spot, their judgment has not proved so infallible, the last few years more especially, as to justify intolerance for the opinion of others, even as to the mode in which business is conducted. It is very true that they ought to be the best judges of their own affairs; and if they alone were concerned, or their own interests exclusively were at stake, they might with more reason resent as an unjustifiable interference counsel or warning, however good the motive. But the Chamber seems to me to forget that it may be in the power of the merchants who chance to be in China at any one period, by continued bad management or injudicious action to destroy Foreign trade for all time; or otherwise seriously to imperil and damage it. They will pass away and their names be forgotten, but the evil they do may live after them, and affect both the future relations and the interests of two great Empires. Do they conceive it the duty of the British Government to allow its subjects to provoke such results by their proceedings without warning or advice, or even serious effort to stop them altogether? The ruin that has fallen on so many of late years, the general transfer into Chinese hands of nearly the whole of a once valuable import trade so long a source of wealth to British Merchants, and the almost universal depression of trade in the Chinese ports, may not have anything to do with bad judgment or ill-advised modes of conducting business on the part of those engaged in it. But when such disastrous changes are seen from year to year, do they not naturally and inevitably suggest enquiry as to the causes, and warrant some scrutiny on the part of Governments who have national and permanent interests to protect, in order to satisfy themselves whether such untoward results are due entirely to causes over which they have no controul, or in part at least to some that are remediable. And if that be the conclusion arrived at, is the Government or its Representative on the spot to keep silence lest those more immediately concerned should be displeased or disquieted and resent his interference? Such is not the view I have hitherto taken of my duties; nor is the suggestion of the Chamber of Commerce on this head in any way calculated to effect any change. I have already on a former occasion expressed a very decided opinion as to the mode of conducting business almost exclusively by Native Brokers and Compradores. It is in connection with this no doubt that the Chamber of Commerce view the question of Security Chops, and I perfectly understand the anxiety evinced on this head. So long as foreign merchants prefer being dependent on the compradore system, which I believe to be radically vicious, and refuse to conduct their business on the principles which are found essential to stability and success elsewhere, the question of enforcing Security Chops is of course a vital one. And although I am by no means assured that anything which would put an end to the whole system and the existing mode of transacting business would be an unmixed evil—it is not the less certain that a contract ought to be held binding and obligatory according to the wording when the meaning is clear; and I deem it quite unnecessary to give any instructions to insure Consular action in this sense. If I had the power to modify the existing Chinese laws, it would undoubtedly be in the direction of greater stringency. I would enforce with the most rigorous severity of execution the terms of the bond, without reference to any plea of hardship or mitigated responsibility. For it is by such legislation I believe that the evil, which the whole system of Security Chops has deputed or vicarious responsibility has entailed on foreign trade, could best be got rid of. Merchants would not then employ agents to do their own proper business, and confide to most untrustworthy compradores and brokers their capital and credit, often to the destruction of both, because no man of substance would be found rash enough to stand security. I need not say, therefore, that I should deem any Consul unworthy of the trust reposed in him who showed any laxity in the interpretation of the terms of Security Chops; however little I may approve of their adoption as a substitute for care in the selection of Agents, and more direct action on the part of the Foreign employer in the trading transactions engaged in. Nor can it be supposed that any Footai or other local Authority who should, on a plea of Chinese usage, refuse to give judgment according to terms of such bond, and enforce its obligations, will find in me any disposition to indulgence. On the contrary they may rest assured I will spare no effort to bring such action under the censure of their own superiors, and hold them or their Government responsible for all loss or damage that may ensue.

You will communicate this despatch to the Chamber of Commerce, and take such other steps as you may deem necessary to make its purport known to the community which has already seen in the Public papers the letter of the Chamber.

Your &c.,
(Signed.) RUTHERFORD ALCOCK.

True Copy.

J. P. MUNRO FRAZER,
1st Assistant.

Translation.

On the 9th May the Prince received a despatch from Your Excellency to the following effect:—

"In all Western nations the principle is that a bond legally drawn up and duly executed, and containing nothing contrary to law, is binding and means what is plainly stated. It is important that I should be informed what is the law of China in this respect."

Among Chinese the word "security chop" is not known, and conditions of surety-ship are not identical.

The surety may be, as the witness of the execution of a bond, merely a referee in case of a subsequent dispute between the parties, or, as an active intermediary between parties not previously acquainted, may in express terms guarantee indemnity in case of failure of the terms of an objection. In either case there would be a signed agreement.

In cases of reclamation against a guarantor, the judge would first ascertain the precise terms of the obligation. If the responsibility of repayment be plainly indicated in the instrument then the surety must, in case of the death or absconding of the debtor, make good the amount. Such an obligation is in view of his having been proximately the cause of the undertaking. An ordinary security would not carry such a condition with it.

Translated by
(Signed) THOS. ADKINS.

Translation.

Note from His Excellency Wen-Hsiang in reply to one asking for a further answer about security chops.

I beg to state in reply to your note recently received, that in cases of reclamation against a surety on his bond guaranteeing indemnity, the client is always pressed in the first instance for the sum guaranteed; the client too can press, on this ground, his own debtor for amounts due to him.

Should the client die or be without property or assets, then the surety must make good the terms of the bond.

But irrespective of the solvency or insolvency of his client, the surety can be held clear only when the terms of his formal obligation have been completely discharged.

Translated by
(Signed) THOS. ADKINS.

TIENTSIN.

The following letter by H. B. M. Consul at Tientsin, on the subject of improved communication with the Chaitang coal mine, is not encouraging. But the permission to foreigners to work mines which is now looked forward to as certain, must involve permission to make communications with them, also. We have reason to believe, moreover, that the representations as to engineering difficulties and opposition by the inhabitants, have a very slight foundation. How far the Feng-shuy may be opposed, we know not; but the Chinese owners of the mines are most anxious for a road.

No. 83, H B. M. Consulate,
Tientsin, 5th June, 1868.

SIR,—I regret much to inform you that the report made by the officers who were lately deputed by the Tseng-li-yamen to examine into the practicability of constructing a good cart road, for the transport of coal from the Chaitang mines, is most decidedly unfavourable.

There is at present therefore no reasonable ground of hope that the Chinese Government will either make such a road or permit any private individuals to make it, and H. B. M. Minister is of opinion that no progress in the matter can be immediately looked for by any diplomatic action on the part of foreign powers.

The road cannot be made, according to the report, first on account of engineering difficulties, secondly, because the local popular feeling is against it, and thirdly, because its construction would injure the Feng-shui. It might be shown perhaps, on the other hand, that the engineering difficulty is surmountable and that the popular dislike is only partial, but the Feng-shui argument is unanswerable and the third objection therefore is insuperable.

It is better then that you and any others who may be interested in the northern coal question should recognise this fact, discouraging as it is, and give up all present hope of seeing the Imperial Government take any steps to improve the means of transit to Chaitang either by road or rail.

Your obedient servant,
(Signed) J. MONGAN,
Consul.

J. HENDERSON, Esq.,
Tientsin.

True copy.

Law Reports.

H. B. M. SUPREME COURT.

June 15, 1868.

Before Sir E. HORNBY, *Knight*,
(And Messrs. J. Cock, Turnbull, Balfour, J. S. Mackintosh, and L. Cameron, Jury.)

REGINA v. JONES.

The Law Secretary prosecuted on behalf of the Crown.

The Defendant conducted his own case

The CHIEF JUDGE, addressing the prisoner, said he was charged with having attempted to injure one Frederick James Barnard, barrister-at-law, and bring him into contempt, by publishing certain libellous paragraphs in a newspaper called the *Shanghai Evening Express*—(alleged libels read.)

The DEFENDANT pleaded Not Guilty.—He had published nothing unjustifiable.

Before the Jury were sworn in, the defendant asked, how many peremptory challenges he had right to. The Chief Judge said, to none; he only had the right of challenge on showing good cause.

The Jury were sworn and the Chief Judge directed the papers containing the alleged libels to be handed to them, to read.

The DEFENDANT admitted the publication.

FREDERICK JAMES BARNARD, appearing as witness for the prosecution, wished to put in further evidence, besides the publications alluded to in the indictment, to show express malice—publications which had been made both before and subsequent to those. He first put in a copy of 18th January, (announcing that he (Mr. Barnard) had placed his furniture at the disposal of the Masonic Ball Committee) and a letter written by himself to the Editor, which appeared in the 20th, objecting to his private affairs being made the subjects of comment Mr. Levy had seen this and said the note was very strong, and he (Mr. Barnard) in consequence wrote a private note, which he would produce by and by. The next day defendant published another statement about the ball, (professing to give a report of a speech proposing his (Mr. Barnard's) health and the latter's reply) which showed a certain amount of malice, as he had previously requested defendant not to publish any thing about him. The report was not a fair one. In fact, the speech was manufactured for him. Mr. Barnard next put in a letter written by himself to the defendant, denying the truth of this report. Next a paper of 6th February, (about the horse *Black Prince*)—also untrue. Next 28th May, (referring to charge of libel brought against defendant by witness), also the letter of explanation addressed to him by defendant, published in the same paper. Also private letter referred to previously (published on the same day.) Next, summary report of preliminary examination in this case, in May 29th. Also, an extract on "libel suits" from New York *Daily Tribune* (May 30th) as showing malice, inclining to prejudice jury, which he was not entitled to do. Also (1st June) a paragraph headed "Much Ado about Nothing," which was not a true copy of Shakespeare, and was intended to parody the principals in this case. Next, (10th June) relative to several libel cases pending. Defendant wished to put in the card marked "D.I.O." which had been referred to in the *Evening Express*; but the Chief Judge objected that that did not enter into the present case. Witness added that he believed there was no other Frederick James Barnard on the Rolls; therefore the libel must refer to him. He denied having given authority either to Jones or any one else, to publish either of the libels charged in the indictment. On the contrary, he was very much annoyed by their publication. The reason he took no proceedings before, was that he did not know anything about what was going on, till he was leaving Hongkong. Witness wished to address the Court on the law of libel; but the Judge declined to hear him. It was for him (the Judge) to lay down the law to the jury. Mr. Barnard could take exception if he laid it down incorrectly.

TO DEFENDANT.—I have not at any time authorised Mr. Levy to communicate to newspapers on my behalf. I am acquainted with Mr. Levy. I simply asked him to discharge a servant of mine. He has not acted as my agent in any other case. I did not consign my horse *Black Prince* to Mr. Levy. I think I remember a notice in the *Evening Express* of January 7th, relative to my arrival. I believe I did send to your office for some copies of that paper; I have also sent for copies of the papers containing the libels. I believe I returned from Hongkong about a month or five weeks ago. I have taken means to discover the author of the placard announcing my arrival. I have not succeeded in discovering him. I have taken steps to find out the publishers of marriage card; but have failed. I shall take steps to punish the newspapers which published that card in Shanghai. I have seen caricatures of myself in the Hongkong *Punch*, and intended to put them in evidence, but His Lordship refused me permission.

The CHIEF JUDGE.—I don't think you are improving your own position. Mr. Jones, by calling the attention of the Jury to other libels.

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DEFENDANT wished to show that Mr. Barnard had not pushed matters as he might have done. He wished also to show that Mr. Barnard liked notoriety.

The CHIEF JUDGE said Mr. Barnard might like notoriety, but might yet dislike such notoriety as the defendant conferred on him.

DEFENDANT wished to put in a Chinese notice referring to Mr. Barnard, which would show that the latter was very fond of notoriety.

The CHIEF JUDGE refused permission. No evidence could be put in, in cross-examination.

The DEFENDANT would not take up the time of the Court long. The only evidence he should call would be that of Mr. Levy, who was Mr. Barnard's intimate friend, in whose house he had been staying, and whom he believed to have been acting under Mr. Barnard's authority. Before Mr. Barnard's arrival he (defendant) had received a note from Mr. Levy asking him to notice the fact. Out of the several notices of Mr. Barnard which had appeared, nine or ten of them had also emanated from Mr. Levy. It had already been shown that the letter written by Mr. Barnard remonstrating against publicity was very different in tenor from the private one which accompanied it. He should endeavor to prove that one of the articles, that relating to the Masonic Ball, was actually written by Mr. Levy. The letter calling him to account was written by Mr. Moore (who was also in Messrs. Phillips Moore's hong) though signed by Mr. Barnard. The previous letter calling him to account was in Mr. Levy's handwriting, though the article was written by Mr. Levy. If he (defendant) were unauthorised to publish these notices, still, as Mr. Barnard had not asked him to cease except on one occasion, and the articles were communicated to him by Mr. Barnard's particular friend, he thought he was justified in publishing them. Directly he (defendant heard that Mr. Barnard intended to prosecute, he called on him; but the latter declined to see him, Mr. Barnard requested him to withdraw and he did so. He went home and wrote an apology which he inserted in his paper the same evening. He thought, having thus called, and apologised, he had done everything in his power to show he had not been acting wilfully.

A. LEVY.—I am not Mr. Barnard's agent. I may have told you one or two things that you put in the paper. Unfortunately I am a subscriber to the *Evening Express*. I did tell you that Mr. Barnard was going to practise here. I don't recollect asking you to put that in the paper. I had no authority from Mr. Barnard to insert anything about him in the papers.

DEFENDANT was under the impression that Mr. Levy was Mr. Barnard's agent.

The CHIEF JUDGE.—It does not matter what you believed.

Examination continued.—I was at the Masonic Ball. I did not hear Mr. Barnard make a speech. I don't recollect that I furnished you with the article relating to that. I don't remember reading you an extract from one of Mr. Barnard's letters. I did write a letter which Mr. Barnard signed. I don't remember writing the article that the letter was written about. I decline to say whether the article was in my writing.

To Mr. BARNARD.—You never at any time authorized me to publish any article about you.

L. MOORE.—I was present at the last Masonic Ball. I heard Mr. Barnard make a speech there. The report published in the *Evening Express* was incorrect. I don't know who wrote the report. I remember meeting Mr. Tarrant at the Ball. I did not ask him to insert anything about Mr. Barnard. I did ask Mr. Donaldson to propose Mr. Barnard's health.

DEFENDANT wished to ask if he might call Mr. Tarrant, to show that he had good reasons for stating that Mr. Tarrant was a better lawyer than Mr. Barnard, and also to show that Mr. Moore did ask him to insert the paragraphs.

Mr. Tarrant not being in Court, DEFENDANT did not call any more evidence. He went on to say that was all the evidence he had to produce. He wished to say with reference to the paragraph in the *Evening Express* relative to Mr. Barnard's case against his clerk, that he (Defendant) did not mean it as a joke, but contended that it was quite natural for any one to look forward to the *debût* of a new Barrister in the Supreme Court; and it really was Mr. Barnard's first appearance. He would also state that, between December 1867 and April 1868, he had alluded to Mr. Barnard on sixteen different occasions, of which nine paragraphs were given to him by Mr Levy.

The CHIEF JUDGE.—That is a statement of yours only, and I can't allow the Jury to receive it as evidence.

DEFENDANT then went on to say that he did not consider one of the paragraphs alluded to in the indictment showed any malice. Because he took the report of the trial from the *Recorder*, it did not follow there was any malice. He did so because it was the fuller report. Again, the *Evening Express* had called attention to the fact of the placards, etc. about Mr. Barnard being posted up, and had said that the joke had been carried too far. With these remarks, he would leave the case in the hands of the jury, and though feeling that he had committed himself to a certain extent, he would mention that as soon as he learnt Mr. Barnard was annoyed, he had called on him to apologise, and also printed an apology in the paper.

The CHIEF JUDGE in charging the Jury said he would first lay down as a general principle at law, that anything which holds a man up to ridicule, or tends to do so, is in law a libel. The press is allowed to make fair comments or even jokes on anyone, but it must not be ill-natured or hold a man up to ridicule,—for the simple reason that such things were likely to cause a breach of the peace. If a man were held up to ridicule by anyone, he might feel inclined to horsewhip his libeller; but the law did not allow that. It said, if a man does these things we will punish him, not you. It was possible that the two witnesses called by the defendant—Messrs. Levy and Moore, may have given the prisoner the material for these skits, but that was no defence at all. The prisoner also stated that he had apologized to Mr. Barnard, but what was that? If a man is held up to ridicule for a series of weeks, an apology cannot mend matters. He (the Chief Judge) again told the jury that, if they thought the publications in question tended to hold Mr. Barnard up to ridicule, or to lower him in the eyes of his fellow men, or to produce an unfavourable impression upon them concerning him; if they, (the Jury) thought this they must find the prisoner guilty. If they were not calculated to do so, their verdict must be not guilty. He might also mention that there was no necessity to prove malice, for the law implied malice, as a man was supposed to know what he was about.

Before retiring, a JUROR asked the Judge if they had merely to consider the nature of the publications, or the damage likely to result therefrom.

The CHIEF JUDGE said the Jury had nothing to do with the question of damage. That was a question for a civil action, not a criminal one.

The JURY then retired, and after an absence of ten minutes, returned a Verdict of GUILTY.

Judgment was deferred till after the trial of Tarrant.

(Messrs. Bisset, Wheeley, Devine, J. Maitland, and Bowen, Jury.)

REGINA *v.* TARRANT.

The charge in this case was similar to that in the former—of libelling Mr. Frederick James Barnard.

The Defendant pleaded, not guilty.

The Law Secretary prosecuted on behalf of the Crown.

Mr. Bird defended.

Mr. BIRD had a preliminary objection to offer to the indictment. It was bad in law as, in it, two distinct offences were charged in one and the same count. He submitted therefore that the complainant should either be put out of Court, or should elect on which of the two offences he would proceed.

The CHIEF JUDGE enquired which were the two offences.

Mr. BIRD replied the publication of alleged libels on the 19th April and 22nd May respectively. On the face of the indictment there was only one count, and in that count two distinct matters were charged. He did not particularly care about the case being quashed, but he urged that the prosecution be put to choice which charge they would proceed on.

The CHIEF JUDGE thought the two constituted one continued libel. They both referred to the same party, and constituted one offence, though uttered on different dates.

Mr. BIRD contended that each separate publication should form the substance of one particular count. In the case of a servant robbing his master of a spoon one day, a fork another, and so on—these would not constitute one offence.

The CHIEF JUDGE said in this view every indictment must be false; because a certain time must elapse between taking each article, even in case of a burglary. If a man stole a spoon at 4 o'clock, he would take the fork at one minute past. He must hold that the libels charged in the present case constituted one continued libel; and give the defendant leave to appeal on the point raised.

Mr. BIRD said a fault in the indictment would be cured after the verdict.

After some further discussion, the CHIEF JUDGE overruled the objection, remarking that the indictment charged only one offence. It was not like charging a man with murder, manslaughter, and robbery. It was for the Jury to say whether different paragraphs published on Monday, Wednesday &c., were libellous in their collective effect. If not, a man might contrive by the exercise of some ingenuity to spread a libel over several continuous publications, and escape punishment.

Mr. BIRD submitted to the ruling of the Court; but had another objection to offer. He had not had an opportunity of seeing the Magistrate's notes; but believed he had a fair report of the preliminary investigation in his hands. It appeared, from it, that the prosecutor had only handed in one paragraph as a basis of the charge of libel, and had handed in the second as showing the libellous intention.

The CHIEF JUDGE overruled this objection also.

Mr. TARRANT pleaded Not Guilty.

FREDERICK JAMES BARNARD, barrister-at-law. The libels charged in the indictment have been published concerning me, by the prisoner at the bar, in a newspaper called the *Friend of China*. I also wish to read some publications before and since, as tending to show malice. Mr. Barnard then went on to read from the *Friend of China* of the 10th April, a squib alluding to his race-horse *Black Prince*, adding that it was a general opinion that Mr. Barnard encouraged this sort of publication, also republishing the marriage card. There was no other Frederick James Barnard, Barrister-at-law, therefore the libel must refer to himself. The whole of this was a tissue of falsehoods. Next (19th May,)—a paragraph referring to the present charge of libel, alluding to placards announcing Mr. Barnard's arrival. Marriage cards having been published, and general opinion that Mr. Barnard "encourged this pleasauntrie."

Mr. BIRD.—Might not we be spared the the infliction of all this reading?

Mr. BARNARD.—No, you may not; and you ought to know it.

Mr. BIRD objected that the serio-comic way Mr. Barnard had of reading these paragraphs, tended to injure his client's case.

The CHIEF JUDGE saw no objection to Mr. Barnard reading the paragraphs.

Witness continued the perusal; when Mr. Bird said something, and witness suddenly stopped and asked Mr. Bird if he addressed him. Mr. Bird denied having done so, and the Chief Judge begged Mr. Barnard to confine himself to the evidence. Mr. Barnard rejoined that, if the learned barrister addressed him, he must in courtesy reply.

Witness next referred to the letter signed Sphynx Dizzy, which was one of the libels charged, and said any reasonable man must consider he (witness) was the man on whose trail Mr. Superintendent Penfold was to be put. This constituted a criminal offence.

Mr. BIRD said that was a question for the jury.

Witness requested Mr. Bird not to interfere, and went on to put in a letter he had received from defendant, dated 22nd May (published in *Friend of China* of that date). He next referred to a paragraph published on the 29th May, even after the apology contained in the previous letter, referring to him again. He contended that this held up the whole Court of Justice to ridicule and scorn. Next, on 2nd June, there was long rambling statement, reflecting seriously on himself and the Court of Justice. Next 5th June, referring to appointment of Mr. Mowat as Law Secretary, and going on to refer to himself (Barnard) as an "adroit fencer." He was not an "adroit fencer," he was simply a lawyer, and knew as much of law as any of the gentlemen here, as he would be able to show when he got a case before His Lordship. Next (2nd June) publishing correspondence with Mr. Medard and complaining of witness' violent language at preliminary investigation. Mr. Barnard explained that Mr. Goodwin had permitted him to make observations in regard to both cases at the same time. Next 12th June, speaking of the approaching trial. So many libellous things had been said about him, that it was almost impossible to find them all. He wished now to put in envelopes he had received, enclosing copies of these papers. After publishing them, Defendant had sent him all these libellous things, with his compliments.

Mr. BIRD, before cross-examining, wished to relieve Mr. Barnard's mind of any impression that he entertained any personal feelings towards him.

The CHIEF JUDGE said Mr. Barnard must be perfectly aware that a Counsel must do his duty to his client.

Mr. BIRD proceeding to cross-examine, asked Mr. Barnard how long he had been in the East.

Witness objected that that had nothing to do with the question. Mr. Bird might as well ask who his great grandmother was. (Pressed to answer). He had been out in the East about three years and a half. He had first gone to Bombay; had stayed there some time; could not say exactly how long; had next practised in Hongkong; was never practising in Singapore; and said even if he had, what had that to do with the case before the Court. Had practised in Hongkong a considerable time, met with some success, and made some money. Had been so much worked, that he next went to Japan, on a pleasure trip and not to practise, where he enjoyed himself very much; then came to Shanghai, and stayed here about ten days; was very well received, and enjoyed himself very much. He should object to answer any more absurd questions of this nature, as Mr. Bird ought to know the rules of evidence better than ask such impertinent questions—his cross questioning did not reflect either as a gentleman or a lawyer.

The CHIEF JUDGE said he could not object.

Mr. BARNAND.—With every deference to your Lordship I can properly object to answer these irrelavent questions.

Evidence continued.—I went down to Hongkong again. I was not aware of any obnoxious publications about me in Shanghai on the occasion of my first visit, excepting the one placard, which I then tried to find out by going to Mr. Penfold the Superintendant of Police. I do not believe there were any. I have been troubled with obnoxious publications in Hongkong, in this sense, that I had them sent to me by letter from Shanghai. I had conversation with Mr. Pollard, Mr. Mitchell and other of my friends and the members of the legal profession generally, and they one and all advised me to send up either to Mr. Myburgh or Mr. Rennie; and my learned friend Mr. Rennie very politely volunteered to prosecute this case on my behalf, but I answered there will be no necessity to do it—for the whole of the lawyers in China could not prevent an intelligent jury from bringing in a verdict of guilty, and especially as it was a public matter, I would rather the public took care of it for themselves. I was in my bedroom when I received some of them, and went in to Mr. Pollard's room which was next door. He said, send it up to the North, at once, for action to be commenced on it. I wrote to Mr. Rennie by the next mail. Then I came up here and commenced proceedings—but the subject of this present indictment took place on the 22nd of May last and since I have been here—three days after they were published, I took out a Summons, and a week after the actual publication, the Defendant was brought before Mr. Mowat at the preliminary hearing.

This closed the case for the prosecution.

Mr. BIRD would not call any witnesses, either, but went on at once to address the jury. In doing so, he expressed a hope that the weakness of the case for the prosecution would make up for any shortcomings on his own part. The object of the prosecution was to convict the defendant of having published in his newspaper what it was pleased to call two libels, one an editorial paragraph, the other a letter. The prosecutor wished them to think that these paragraphs constituted a libel by connecting certain vague terms, such as "Asian mystery," in one, with a similar term in the other. The connecting link was very small. In fact the real libel did not lie in the reference to defendant as "Goatee." The real libel lay in the suggestion that Mr. Superintendent Penfold should be put on his trail. The ground of indictment was that the defendant had injured one Frederick James Barnard by implying that he had committed some criminal offence. Now what was this criminal offence—calling at one ship and going on to another. Calling at different vessels might be eccentric, but it was not criminal. Mr. Barnard had inflicted on them his learned elocution, reading one paper after another, till he had nearly sent every one to sleep. Now, to examine them. The letter signed "Sphynx Dizzy" was very vague; there was no inuendo to show it meant Mr. Barnard. It was for the jury to decide whether it was the intention of the writer to connect it with him. Intention was everything in this case. He asked them seriously, could they, looking at these letters, think the writer intended to imply that "Goatee" had been guilty of any criminal act, and that "Goatee" was Mr. Barnard? As to the editorial paragraph, it was almost an apology. They had heard with what delight Mr. Barnard had read the publications he had quoted, and he now turned round and said he had been deprived of social reputation by them. A sensible man would have left them for the jury to read, instead of giving such a proof that he did "enjoy the pleasauntrie." Referring to his conversation with Mr. Pollard, every one who knew Mr. Pollard knew that he was a man who liked fun; and his (the

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speaker's) impression was, that Mr. Pollard was pulling the prosecutor's leg. If a civil action for damages had been brought, he could have understood it; but even the magistrate who had tried the case had said this was the most trifling case he had ever heard of. Yet the prosecutor wanted them to convict Tarrant, criminally, for having published a joke. Mr. Bird went on to comment on the editorial paragraph, in which surprise was expressed that Mr. Barnard had not come to the determination to stop publication of these squibs, before. He would ask them whether they thought Mr. Barnard's professional prospects were really seriously injured. Why, Mr. Disraeli was sometimes called a Sphinx—a sort of Phœnix. There was no ground for criminal proceedings in this. Was it reasonable to ask that a man be convicted and sentenced to two or three years imprisonment on such paltry grounds. This was the substance of the case; and he did not think the Jury could infer that Mr. Barnard had suffered any possible injury. How long had he been in Shanghai? Was any one less likely to employ him now than before? He says, he is deprived of the society of his fellow beings; but no man who knew him before would now turn away his head. Why should they; he had always been looked on as a gentleman and a Barrister. He had been accused of nothing bad, nothing criminal. Mr. Barnard might be right in saying that a stop must be put to the system of squibbing that was going on; but, the commencement of criminal proceedings was a very violent stop. He would ask the Jury, by finding a verdict for his client to treat the case as it best deserved.

The Chief Judge then summed up as follows:—

Gentlemen of the Jury,—I shall not occupy your time in going through the evidence which has been produced, and which must be fresh in your memory, but shall confine myself simply to directing your attention to the law which governs such cases as the present and which should guide your decision. The law of England imposes no censorship on the press—it enjoys full and perfect freedom—it is only when this liberty is abused, and it indulges in unseemly excesses, that the law steps in and, in the interests of public justice and decency, subjects the offender to punishment. I think you will agree with me, gentlemen, that the best security for the continued freedom of the press, is that any attempt to convert liberty into license should be promptly punished. It is freedom which gives to the press its enormous influence—which places within its power not only the means of doing good but also the opportunity and the power of doing immense mischief. And when it prostitutes this power and uses it as an engine of evil—to the injury of individuals, it becomes the duty of society to interpose and, through the constituted tribunals of the country, to inflict such a measure of punishment as will best deter others from pursuing the same course.

The defendant in this case is charged with having published a libel of the prosecutor, that is of having wantonly hold him up to public ridicule and contempt, in a way calculated to injure him in the exercise of his calling and in the opinion of his fellow citizens. Now, gentlemen, you are not to sit there for the purpose of saying whether you think the prosecutor deserved it, and that his conduct brought it on himself—but you are, like sensible men, to consider the import of the libel, to satisfy yourselves that it refers to the prosecutor, and if you find that it is calculated to render him ridiculous, and that by rendering him ridiculous in the sight of the community, it would very probably injure him in the exercise of his profession, and lower his position in society by disinclining men to associate with him, or was calculated to wound his feelings, you are bound to find the defendant guilty. The law implies malice if a man does something towards another man calculated to injure him, if he does it without cause and justification; and it is no excuse in law to say—after the injury is inflicted "Oh I only did it in fun, I had no intention to injure the man"—for, if for such conduct, a man, after he had done the injury could escape the consequences by simply pleading that he never intended doing harm—who would be safe? A man must, if he desire to keep within the Law, be careful, how he uses his fists, his tongue, and his pen, and of these three weapons of offence, I think the last is if anything the worst. A blow is soon wiped out, an ill-natured word is soon forgotten; but a writing remains. And, if that writing inflicts an injury—and there is hardly any greater injury to a man than holding him up to Public ridicule and scorn—the writer should unquestionably be punished. Malice in the eye of the Law is something different from what is conventionally understood by the word. A man being assumed to be reponsible for his deliberate acts, the Law implies a malevolent or injurious intention when his acts are of a kind from which injury is likely to follow. The object which the law had in making libels criminal offences, was to prevent the disorder which would arise if the injured parties were left to vindicate themselves. The most natural thing for a man to do would be to give his libeller a sound thrashing or kicking, and few would say that in a clear case of libel such a mode of proceeding would not, in nine cases out of ten, be the most efficacious; but the law says that a man shall not do this; it therefore takes upon itself to revenge the injury and to punish the libeller.

Gentlemen, I shall not repeat the libel charged against the Defendant. Recollect, its stupidity—its want of wit or talent, its truth or untruth has nothing to do with the question you have to determine. Men may write stupidly and ignorantly, mistaking the use of high sounding coarse vulgar abuse, clothed in language which to the educated mind is foul and nasty—for pointed witty satire. But because they make this mistake, they are not the less guilty of being libellous. If you find, gentlemen, that the matter written and published in the defendant's paper which has been produced before you on evidence, refers to the prosecutor—if you are of opinion that it is of a nature to hold him up to public ridicule and contempt—to injure him professionally, and to disincline society to receive him, but rather on the contrary to avoid him—then the law implies malicious intention; and if you are satisfied that the defendant is the Publisher or Proprietor of the Paper, you must find the defendant guilty. If on the contrary you find that the published matter is not calculated to injure the Prosecutor, not to hold him up to public ridicule, not to injure him in his professional capacity—not to cause society to fight shy of him—then you can acquit the defendant.

The Jury retired, and after an absence of nearly two hours returned with a verdict of Guilty.

The Chief Judge asked the defendants if they had anything to say why sentence should not be passed upon them.

Mr. Jones said merely that the libels of which he was convicted were as little malicious as they possibly could be. He therefore would ask the Judge to pass as mild a sentence as possible on him.

Mr. Tarrant had nothing to say.

The Chief Judge in sentencing the latter, said. I quite agree with the verdict of the jury. You have been guilty of publishing a mischievous libel on the prosecutor, and no honest jury could have acquitted you. It is now my duty to pass sentence on you. In doing so I cannot help taking into consideration your position and antecedents. I am inclined to think and willing to believe that a long course of self gratification, in the way of abusing the world in general and individuals in particular, has entirely taken away from you the power of distinguishing between what is abusive, and what is complimentary; what is wit, and what is sheer stupidity. You imagine that coarse language is keen satire—utter recklessness of statement is your characteristic. But the law is humane, its object is more the reformation of the criminal than his punishment. I cannot say that I am sanguine that any sentence I can pronounce will produce this desireable result in your case, I can but hope it. Perhaps reflection in the solitude of a cell might more surely produce the result which, in common with myself—the community, and especially I should think your readers, must earnestly desire; but while your offence is grievous, your weakness is also apparent. I will not punish you for this, but instead of sending you to Prison will simply fine you a small sum. To be twice a hero in a man's life time is too much for weak erring human nature, to be twice a martyr would be to earn two triumphs. You are fined $30 and costs.

To the defendant Jones, His Lordship said: I agree with the verdict of the jury. However, much you may desire notoriety, or think that by being libellous you may increase the sale of your paper, you are too young in slander to make it necessary for me to pass any severe sentence. I fine you $25 and costs.

POLICE COURT.

June 17th, 1868.

Before R. A. Mowat, Esq.

Regina (at the instance of W. Tarrant) v. R. S. Gundry.

Mr. Tarrant prosecuted.

Mr. Rennie defended.

Mr. Rennie took a preliminary objection to the hearing of the summons before Mr. Mowat, on the ground "that the Law Secretary being *ex officio* Crown Prosecutor might not and could not preside as Magistrate at the hearing of a summons which might result in the committal by him of the defendant for trial." He argued that, inasmuch as the Law Secretary by Sec. 20 of the Order in Council (under which the Supreme Court is constituted) is to discharge such duties in connexion with the conduct of criminal prosecutions as the Judge may from time to time direct, and that the Judge by rule of procedure 309 directs that the Law Secretary in all cases of trial by indictment is to indict and bring accused to trial and conduct prosecution in Court, in trial; he (the Law Secretary) is thereby debarred according to the principles of British law from hearing and determining or committing for trial, in summonses relating to criminal offences of an indictable nature. Mr. Rennie then commented on the 21st section of the Order in Council, and proceeded to argue shortly that the present mode of procedure adopted on the hearing indictment and trial of criminals in this court, if persisted in and upheld, would have the effect of vesting in one person *i. e.* the Law Secretary, the combined powers and functions of Magistrate, Grand Jury and Crown prosecutor. He argued that this was against public policy and the liberty of the subject, and concluded by saying that, although in this case the objection would probably prove of little moment, the principle involved was one of great importance.

The Magistrate made a note of the objection; and the case proceeded.

The Defendant denied the charge. He admitted the publication.

Mr. Tarrant said his object was to obtain a committal of Mr. R. S. Gundry, as Editor of the *North-China Herald*, on a charge of libel. He presumed he need hardly read the summons. He complained that certain language had been made use of regarding him, in the *North-China Daily News* of the 30th May, which was calculated to provoke a breach of the peace, to injure his character, to wound the feelings of his relations if it reached them in England; to degrade him in the eyes of his friends; and to mar his general social converse. No doubt Mr. Gundry would plead that he was justified in publishing the report, and his Counsel would quote more law than he (Mr. Tarrant) would be able to do. But he should wait for the quotations before saying anything on this head. At present he had simply to ask for a committal. Although the law permitted a newspaper to publish a report of a case, it denied the right to import into the case before the Court matters not relevant to it. In the present instance, the case before the Court was Mr. Jones', not his own. Others who were in Court at the time the objection was made, Mr. Dulcken for example, had reported the case fairly enough, without more opportunity of ascertaining whose case it was, than Mr. Gundry. As Mr. Barnard went on using very insulting language, he (Mr. Tarrant) had desired the Court to check him. The *Recorder* had reported the incident as follows:—

Mr. Tarrant, who was in Court, and against whom a similar charge had been preferred, observed to the Court that his case was of course quite distinct.

Mr. Barnard.—You have no right to interrupt. It is contempt of Court.

His Worship.—That is a question of which I have to judge.

Mr. Barnard.—It is my duty to call attention to a contempt. If you choose to accept it, that is your affair.

Mr. Barnard made some further remark, when Mr. Tarrant repeated his observation, that his case was quite distinct.

The *Daily News* simply said.

Mr. Tarrant rose.

Mr. Barnard begged he would not interrupt

Mr. Tarrant persisted.

This proved malice and intention to injure. Mr. Gundry simply said Mr. Tarrant rose, without saying why he did so. Malice in reporting cases was as often proved by suppression of certain words essential to the meaning, as by inaccuracy. To have given a faithful report, Mr. Gundry should have stated why he (Mr. Tarrant) rose. By not doing so, he left it to be supposed that he (Mr. Tarrant) was a cantankerous person, interrupting the progress of his own case. Mr. Tarrant went on to quote Mr. Barnard's speech as reported in the *Daily News*.

It had been said the paragraphs in question did not refer to him. That was a question for a jury to decide. If they did not refer to him, there was clearly no libel against him. Again, although these men (the defendants) might be known to every one of the gentlemen present as men of no fame or reputation—

The Defendants appealed to the Court against this language.

The Assistant Judge pointed out that it was only used in the course of a preliminary argument; bye-and-bye if Mr. Barnard made any erratic statement on oath, there would be ground of objection.

Mr. Barnard continued—although probably you know these men to be libellous and contemptible beings, if their statements did not obtain publicity beyond this place, I should probably not have prosecuted them in this Court. But, unfortunately for him, the papers went everywhere.

He (Mr. T.) contended that these words were calculated to injure him, and therefore asked for a committal. It was generally known that Mr. Barnard intended bringing an action against him, laying the damages at $1 000. The case was a trivial one like the "Sphinx Dizzy"; but having such a convenient tool to propagate his remarks, he wished to forestall the case in the opinion of the Jury by holding him (Mr. T.) up to scorn. He (Mr. T.) might even charge Mr. Gundry with conspiracy in the matter. The accusation might be difficult to prove; but circumstances might come out, to enable him to do so. Shakespeare's words were not quite appropriate here. Shakspeare said "he who steals my purse steals trash. But he who filches from me my good name robs me of that which naught enriches him and leaves me poor indeed." But Mr. Barnard's object was to enrich himself by degrading him (Mr. T.) Repeating his remark, that Mr. Barnard seemed to have asked Mr. Gundry to assist him in getting the $1,000, Mr. Tarrant had only to add that Mr. Gundry, not content with publishing the case in the *Daily News*, had reproduced it in the *North-China Herald*; and that it had been copied from one of those papers into the Hongkong *Daily Press*; so that it was in fair way to go all over the world. He (Mr. T.) had been eighteen years an editor, and did not wish, just at the close of his career, (for he was thinking of going home) to be held up as a contemptible being, one with whom society would not associate. On these grounds he would ask for a committal, in order that a Jury might decide whether Mr. Gundry had not inflicted on him a substantial injury.

The Magistrate understood Mr. Tarrant to argue—first, that there was no privilege; secondly, that he would able to prove malice.

Mr. Tarrant assented; and went on to quote various authorities in support of his view, winding up by a suggestion that the *North-China Herald* had probably agreed to share the $1,000 which Mr. Barnard sought to recover, with that gentleman.

Going, now, into the witness box,

W. Tarrant said, I hand in the *North-China Daily News* of the 30th May. I am the W. Tarrant alluded to in the report. Mr. Tarrant here quoted the paragraphs in the report to which he objected. I also charge the defendant with having headed his report wrongly (*Regina* v. *C. T. Jones* and *W. Tarrant.*) I charge this with being incorrect and wilfully incorrect, as Mr. Gundry had as good an opportunity of knowing the truth as any one else. The words "Mr. Tarrant rose" and "Mr. Tarrant persisted," I consider a *suppressio veri*, as the report is incomplete.

To Mr. Rennie.—I was in Court more or less during the whole of the trial. I did rise to protest against my name being used, and I did persist. Mr. Barnard was not given permission to go on with his remarks, by Mr. Mowat; Mr. Goodwin had no business to interfere. I do not remember having read the paragraph at the end of the *Daily News*' report (quoted by Mr. Rennie.

Regina v. Tarrant.

The Magistrate here suggested that the case of Regina v. Tarrant should stand over till this had been settled, but the plaintiff objected, as the circumstances of each were so different.

We have not space to report this case to-day.)

I have only read what relates to my own case. I am not here to prove the truth of the report. I am only here to prove that certain things have been reported concerning me. It may be all a false report. Mr. Barnard may come forward bye and bye, and deny that he said anything of the kind.

The Magistrate asked Mr. Tarrant whether he intended to put in a copy of the *Recorder* of the 30th May.

Mr Tarrant after some consideration decided not to put it in. The *Recorder's* report might not be strictly true, either.

Mr. Rennie (speaking for the defence) said the summons charged Mr. Gundry with having published a false and malicious report of the proceedings. Nothing was more clear than that the law permitted a fair and correct report of what takes place in Court; so he thought it behoved the prosecutor to prove the malice he alleged. He should, bye-and-bye, put Mr. Gundry in the box to show under what circumstances the report was published—why it was headed *Regina* v. *C. T. Jones* and *W. Tarrant.* This however was, really, a matter of very small moment. As his Lordship was aware, the cases had both been tried on the same day, one followed the other,

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and both had appeared in the same paper. He understood, moreover, that Mr. Barnard had asked permission to make observations on both subjects together. It was hardly open to Mr. Tarrant, therefore, to contend that the report was not a proper one. Some years ago, a question had arisen whether newspapers were privilged to report proceedings before a magistrate as well as proceedings before a Judge. A Judgment by Lord Campbell (Lewis v Levy) laid down that it was a good defence to say the proceedings have been reported as they actually occurred. So that a newspaper editor might give a fairly correct report of any proceedings in Court, so long as the doors were not closed. If he went no farther than a report, there was no ground for a charge against him. A newspaper had a right to report what passed, so as to convey a correct impression. The questions to be decided were, first whether there was any evidence to induce a jury to believe that the report was false; secondly whether there was evidence of malice. The only charge Mr. Tarrant made under the first head was, that some words had been suppressed. In regard to the second there was no question that the words had been correctly reported, and had been actually used. After some further remarks, Mr. Rennie wound up by urging that, taking into consideration that, at the end of the report of proceedings in the very same paper, there was a remark that the Court suggested the second case *Regina* v. *Tarrant* should be postponed to the next day—it was ridiculous to say there was any malicious intent in the report.

The MAGISTRATE (in reply to a remark by Mr. Rennie) said it was unnecessary to call witnesses to speak to the accuracy of the words objected to. He also objected to Mr. Gundry's being put in the box as a witness; but permitted him to make a statement.

Mr. GUNDRY explained that the reason the report was headed *Regina* v. *C. T. Jones* and *W. Tarrant*, was that Mr. Barnard addressed the Court on both cases at once, and the double heading was necessary to render his speech intelligible. His Worship might perhaps remember Mr. Barnard's expression of his intention to comment on both cases at once, in order to save the time of the Court.

Mr. TARRANT quoted authorities to show that malice might be proved by suppression of words as well as by inaccuracy; that it was the duty of a journalist to publish an impartial statement, not to insert observations, &c., and on some other points.

The MAGISTRATE gave his decision in the following terms.

The point on which this prosecution turns is the question of "privilege" "Privilege" is the defence which may be set up to an action for the publication of defamatory matter, when it is not denied that the matter is in its nature defamatory, but when the occasion of the publication is relied on to repel the legal presumption of malice which the mere publication of a libel otherwise would carry with it. If it can be shown that the occasion was such a one as the law justifies—as that it was in the discharge of some public or private duty—that it was for the advantage of the public, or necessary for the safety of the individual—there is at once thrown around the communication in question such a measure of legal protection or privilege as compels the prosecutor, if he would overthrow this defence and make out his case, to give evidence of actual malice.

There are two questions, then, which arise in this class of cases. 1st.—Are the circumstances under which a defamatory publication is made, such as make it a privileged communication? (which is a question for the Court); 2nd.—Should the circumstances be of that kind, isthe publication malicious? (which is a question for the jury).

As to the first point, it was settled long ago, though the law does not appear to have been always so, that a fair, plain, unvarnished account of the proceedings in a Court of Justice, whether given verbatim or in an abridged and condensed form, is not a libel. There is to be no extraneous comment, no undue prominence to one part more than another; the whole is to be a fair and impartial report. And so long as these conditions are observed, no action, civil or criminal, will lie for the publication in a newspaper of slanderous words that may have been used in the course of the proceedings in a Court of Justice. But the cases, or nearly all of them, which established this principle, distinguish between a Court of Justice and a simple Police-Court or Justice-Room, where preliminary examinations are held before a magistrate. Abstractly, one is not supposed to be more or less a Courtof Justice than the other; but the source of the distinction seems to be this,—that in the one the matters in dispute are finally determined, and that determination may be accepted as the truth in these matters; while in the other (from its limited jurisdiction) it may be that they are only commenced and no more; and that consequently, in the interests of justice, and for the better securing a fair and impartial trial when the cause is finally heard, and to prevent the accused being prejudiced in the meantime in the eyes of his fellow-citizens, and prejudged perhaps by those of them who might, as jurors, have to decide in his case, a publication of the preliminary proceedings was considered objectionable and not to be privileged. Hence we find, in the case of Duncan v. Thwaites, the Court of Queen's Bench laying down the doctrine that the report of a preliminary examination before a magistrate is unlawful where the party accused has been committed or held to bail for an indictable offence, (as the prosecution was to be considered as still pending), but that, where the party has neither been committed nor held to bail, but absolved by the magistrate, an impartial and correct report of the proceedings is lawful. This was not quite satisfactory, however, for from such a principle it must follow that the most extensive publication of what was undoubtedly a libel in any instance where the magistrate dismissed, for triviality, or insufficiency of proof, or want of criminality or any other cause, the case during the preliminary hearing of which the scandalous words were uttered, would be completely privileged; and it is difficult to see the common sense of such an immunity. The inconsistency of the doctrine is well illustrated in the very case with which we are dealing, where the first proceeding was also one for libel. In the preliminary hearing of a criminal action for libel instituted by A against B, A, in his capacity of prosecutor and counsel at one and the same time, stigmatises B as a scurrilous and libellous journalist, and the magistrate, thinking there is a prima facie case against B, sends it up for trial before a jury. B in the meantime prosecutes C, who published A's remarks in common with the rest of what took place at the hearing, for printing A's words. Will it be contended that, had the magistrate seen fit to dismiss the case (the first) as a frivolous one, C would have had the most perfect immunity to print and publish the most defamatory remarks that could have been made, while on the other hand he would have laid himself open to an indictment for libel by publishing exactly the same statements when the magistrate considered the misconduct of the defendant grave enough to necessitate his being sent up for trial?

Accordingly, a juster and truer distinction was drawn by the same Court in a later case (Lewis v. Levy), when the first-named cause was remarked on. It is there said—

"Although a magistrate upon any preliminary enquiry respecting an indictable offence may, if he thinks fit, carry on the enquiry in private, and the publication of any such proceedings before him would undoubtedly be unlawful, we conceive that, while he continues to sit *foribus apertis*, admitting into the room where he sits as many of the public as can be conveniently accommodated, and thinking that this course is best calculated for the investigation of truth and the satisfactory administration of justice (as in most cases it certainly will be), we think the Court in which he sits is to be considered a public Court of justice."

This I think should be taken as the correct test. It is in the discretion of the magistrate how he will have the cause heard—with closed doors, or with free admission to the public—and if he sees no objection to the latter course, then the press, who represent the outside public, may publish whatever takes place therein, so long as it publishes the same fairly and impartially (except it be positively blasphemous, or indecent, because it can serve no good end to have that printed). The individual who conceives himself injured by this liberty of the press, must content himself with having, as he is entitled to insist on having (for otherwise it would not be considered a fair report and consequently not privileged), any disrespectful language used of him balanced and tempered by the insertion of the remonstrance or rebuke that the magistrate should know how to give, should the large license allowed to a party pleading his own cause be exceeded, and by the consideration that not hot-tempered, indiscreet or hasty words, but only what is absolutely put in evidence carries weight with the Court and with his fellow-men outside. On the strength of the last quoted authority, then, I shall decide the first question (which I have said is one for the Court) in the affirmative—viz., that the circumstances under which the defamatory publication complained of was made, were such as to make it a privileged communication.

As regards the second point—the existence of actual malice, which I have said has to be proven if the charge of implied malice falls to the ground when "privilege" is established—I confess that I had never for a moment thought that the prosecutor would attempt to set it up. He having done so, however, I must shortly allude to it. It is, as has already been remarked, a question for the jury, and I have to conceive myself for the time in the place of the jury and, as far as I can, to anticipate what their verdict would be if the question were submitted to them. If I consider that they would see malice in the trifling discrepancies, inaccuracies even, in the defendant's paper, as appear when a contemporary's report of the same proceedings is put side by side with it, it is my duty to send the case forward; if, on the other hand, I consider that they would be unable to see any malice, it is my duty to dismiss it. I can see no ground for the faintest imputation even of malice, and am convinced that a jury would equally fail to see any. The *Recorder's* report may be more correct, more full, more circumstantial, more discreet, but it is not necessarily, nor is it, less malicious.

I shall dismiss the prosecution, leaving each party to pay his own costs.

Mr. TARRANT gave notice of appeal.

IMPERIAL DENUNCIATION OF THE FUNG-SHUI SUPERSTITION.

It does not appear to be generally known that the *Fung-Shui* superstition is denounced in Yung Cheng's "Sacred Edict" among the impostures and false doctrines, the practice of which is subject by law to the penalty of death. The passage in which this is stated, occurring in Section VIII of the Imperial Paraphrase, is as follows:

這水的官人一
都邪信誑爲切
是說陰詐首邪
死云陽人的教
罪云風錢指惑

Which may be thus translated:

"Taking a prominent part in deluding the people with false doctrines of any description, obtaining money by false pretences under the guise of official authority, believing in the false stories of the necromancers and geomancers (*yin yang fung shui*) &c., &c.,—all these are punishable with death."—(*Notes and Queries.*)

KELUNG.

The Foochow Commissioner of Customs says, in his Quarterly Report:—

I have much satisfaction in recording the completion of two Beacons erected by this office, at the port of Kelung, to facilitate making the entrance of that anchorage. One is a large Tower-shaped structure 40 feet high, and painted White, placed on Image Point. The other is on Bush or Tong Fonesse Island, and consists of a round cage mounted on a single spar forty feet high, painted entirely Black. The value of these Beacons to masters of vessels who have not hitherto visited that port is inestimable. The natural landmarks are frequently entirely obscured by mist, rendering it impossible to make the anchorage; but with these Beacons, which are visible in misty weather about two miles off, the port can be entered in any weather.

A Coal Company has been established at Kelung, who are now prepared to furnish Steamers with the best Formosa Coal. It is to be hoped that the facilities and despatch the Company will afford Steamers resorting to that place for fuel, will ultimately induce more Coasting Steamers to call in. Delay has hitherto occurred sometimes, in consequence of insufficient supply being kept in store, which this Company will undoubtedly remedy.

A Steamer trading with the Northern ports has visited Kelung on several occasions; others too, I learn, intend calling, which augurs well for the prosperity of that port.

Foreign buildings are now in course of erection at Kelung. A British firm is building commodious godowns and a Dwelling House; and as soon as a few more habitable houses are constructed, Kelung will be one of the prettiest seaports in China.

NEWCHWANG.

The Commissioner of Customs at this port writes:—

Piece Goods of all descriptions have been imported during this term in exceedingly large quantities. Four of the five Steamers which have arrived, brought full cargoes; and the Sailing Vessels, with one or two exceptions, were also deeply laden with merchandise from the South. Should the tide of importation continue unabated during the rest of the year, Newchwang will no longer be remembered merely on account of its exports, but will rank with some of the more considerable ports of China as a mart for Foreign Goods.

It will be seen, by referring to the table of imports, that the total quantity of Piece Goods that has arrived up to the present time, is nearly ten times as great as that which was imported during the March quarter of last year, and considerably greater than twice the amount imported during any single quarter since the port was first opened to Foreign trade.

The importations of Iron and Sugar have also greatly increased. It is, however, to be feared that the overstocked state of the market will greatly injure the sale of such goods as might have been advantageously disposed of, had they not arrived in such quantities as to induce the buyers to hope for a depreciation in their value.

When the *Miaca* entered the river there were only 40 chests of Opium in the market. Since that time, however, over 500 chests have arrived, considerably more than double the quantity imported during the first quarter of last year.

If it were not for the present high prices at which Bean Cakes and Beans are to be procured here, and the lowness of the markets at the places of import, a greater increase even than is shown, by comparing the export tables for the corresponding periods of the past and present years, might be visible.

A RAILWAY IN BURMAH.

(Indian Daily News.)

Instead of a Railway to Bhamo and thence to Western China—a route only now being re-explored—the more feasible project of a line between Rangoon and Prome may be said to lie on the frontier of Burmah proper—and is considered one of the richest entrances into that territory. The country smooth and fertile, the population quiet and not ignorant of our rule, the opportunity would be excellent to develope these into agricultural and mercantile activity. But the most interesting aspect of the scheme is the promise of a Grand Trunk Railway through Burmah. Hitherto Railway enterprise has been unknown in Burmah. Its great river the Irrawady has been or will soon be steamed up as far as Bhamo, but the rich country along which Rangoon, Prome, Mandalay and Bhamo represent a long, but perhaps irregular line, has not yet been traversed by the iron path of civilization and commerce. The contemplated line to Prome will represent the first link. The Railway to Western China, so seriously proposed some time ago, can scarcely be a possibility for a decade, but Prome, Mandalay and Bhamo are stations which would gradually develop a more flourishing trade, and open out a great channel of commerce if such means of communication were extended to them. Public works will cause considerable change in Burmah. The country is rich, but the population is small, and it is not a working population. It requires labour thrown into it, and there is no better means of accomplishing this than by encouraging public works. The Government has hitherto confined itself too closely to its own possessions, without regard to their value with reference to Upper Burmah. Trade however will progress and assert its power, and the increased influence given to the British Resident at Mandalay signifies that the British Government—perhaps even against its will—must proceed and declare itself further into the country. A Railway, if not a result of this, will lead to this, and even without interfering with his Burman Majesty's power, we do not see why it should not be accomplished.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL

SHARES AND STOCKS.

Banks.	Shares	Paid up.	Latest Quoth	Dividend.
	£	£	£	
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	20	20	..	13 p.c.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	20	20	18	5 p.c
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	25	25	29	6 p.c.
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	$125	125	old 144 new 130	12 p.c.
Oriental Bank Corporation	25	25	42½	12 p.c.

COMMERCIAL COS.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	
Shanghai Dock Co.	500	500	150	6 p.c.
Shanghai Club	400	400	Nil.	None.
Shanghai Gas Co	100	100	60	"
Shanghai Racket Club	120	120	6	"
Hongkong Wharf Co.	1,000	1,000	51	"
Shanghai S. N. Co.	1,000	1,000	1,500	8 p.c.
S. Tug & Lighter Co.	850	850	25	None.
Shanghai House Bazaar	50	50	0.75	"
French Gas Co.	50	50	25	"
China Fire Insurance Co	5,000	500	500	10 p.c.
North-China Insurance Co.	5,000	1,000	2,400	"
Union S. S. Co.	250	250		30 p.c.
Yangtze Insce. Assn.				
Recreation Fund	$50		$35	..

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Shanghai Tea, Silk, Cotton and Opium Returns for Season Commencing June 1, 1868.

From Imperial Maritime Customs.

TEA.

TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Congou.	Dust.	Souchong.	Total Black.	Japan Unclassed.	Sorts.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gunpowder.	Total Green.
Total as per last Report			7,568.60	..	..	7,568.60	921.45	..	14.17	93.36	..	..	14.06	1,047.94
Titania	June 13	London	9,154.19	..	..	9,154.19	77.08	..	101.07	13.62	8.00	10.35	38.01	248.13
Leander	" 13	Do.	7,923.81	..	..	7,923.81	64.58	..	345.05	57.32	47.15	84.64	121.60	712.34
Taitsing	" 15	Do.	7,202.60	..	..	7,202.60	..	..	296.21	3.30	18.07	74.00	677.47	1,069.05
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	31,849.20	..	..	31,849.20	1,063.11	..	756.50	167.60	73.22	168.99	853.04	3,077.46

SILK.

	To Great Britain.	To Marseilles.	To America.	To Hongkong & Coast Ports.	Total China.	Japan Transhipped.	Grand Total.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Total as per last Report	738	122	..	57	917	468	1385
Total	738	122	..	57	917	468	1385

COTTON.

Ship.	Cleared.	Hongkong.			Coast Ports.			Japan.			Total.
		Export	Re-export.	Transhipped.	Export.	Re-export.	Transhipped.	Export.	Re-export.	Transhipped.	Piculs.
Total as per last Report		..	..	..	783.80	..	..	..	..	..	783.80
Suwonada	June 16	..	..	..	60.00	..	..	..	..	..	60.00
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total		..	..	..	843.80	..	..	..	..	..	843.80

OPIUM

OPIUM RETURN FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 13TH, 1868.

IMPORTED.

	Malwa.		Patna.		Benares.		Persian.	
	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.
Imported and stored on board Receiving Vessels	1048	1048.00	183	210.60	72	86.40	..	..
Imported and transhipped for re-exportation without being stored on board Receiving Vessels or landed	16	16.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Imported direct to the shore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1064	1064.00	183	210.60	72	86.40	..	..
Landed from Receiving Vessels and intended chiefly for Local consumption	37	37.00	99	118.80	24	28.80	..	..

RE-EXPORTED.

Description.	Chinkiang.		Kiukiang.		Hankow.		Chefoo.		Tientsin.		Newchwang.		Ningpo.		Kee-lung.		Total.	
	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.
Malwa	83½	83.50	63	63.00	56½	56.50	134	134.00	232	232.00	64	64.00	73	73.00	..	..	700	700.00
Patna	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2.40	..	..	..	..	4	4.80	..	..	6	7.20
Benares	..	..	..	..	5	6.00	5	6.00	10	12.00	..	..	4	4.80	..	..	24	28.80
Turkey	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1.00	..	..	1	1.00
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	83½	83.50	63	63.00	55½	56.50	141	142.40	242	244.00	64	64.00	82	83.00	..	..	731	737.00

FREIGHTS.

FROM SHANGHAI DURING THE PAST FORTNIGHT.

Name of Vessel.	Flag.	Rig.	Tons.	Voyage.	Lay Days.	Rates.	Remarks.
Serpent	British	Barque	—	To Tientsin	15	$ 0.45	Per picul.
Hope	"	"	453	" Newchwang and back	25	3,000.00	In full.
Alma	N.-Ger.	"	306	" " "	23	0.28½	Per picul.
Autares	French	"	359	" " "	22	0.29	"
Deux Frères	"	"	376	" Chefoo and back	22	0.28	"
				" to Newchwang	22	0.33	"
Kjobenhavn	Dan.	"	358	To Keelung and back	20	3.80	Per ton, 2 voyages.
Saturnus	N.-Ger.	"	331	" Swatow and back	32	0.37	Per picul.
Ophir	British	"	416	" " "	40	3,700.00	In full.
Maria	N.-Ger.	"	310	Monthly Charter	3 months.	1,400.00	Per month, expenses paid.
Hugo & Otto	"	"	350	" "	"	1,400.00	" "
Pallas	"	"	530	" "	"	$2,100.00	" "
Ægidius	"	Schr.	235	Foochow to Australia	—	£ 3 17 6	Per ton.
Tynedale	British	Barque	583	" to London	—	Private	terms.
Evelyn	"	Ship	702	" "	—	"	"

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SHANGHAI, JUNE 19, 1868.

IMPORTS.

THE last issue chronicled the arrival of the 24th April mail, and the receipt of Telegrams to the 19th May—since when Telegrams to the 25th May have been received, quoting No. 3 Tsatlee 26s.; still purchases are being made here at rates equivalent to 28s. 10d. *a* 30s. 2d., which encourages the idea, that this low quotation was forwarded for Market purposes.

The P. & O. Company have advertised the wreck of S. S. *Benares* for sale, as she now lies on one of the islands of the "Fisherman's Group.

Several vessels have left with New Season Teas, amongst them the *Eliza Shaw* from Hankow, with 993,000 lbs. for her cargo.

The *Challenger* from Liverpool, arrived on the 16th, and the *Coral Nymph* and *City of Aberdeen* from London, on the same date. The *Flying Buck* from Singapore, with timber; and the *Douglas* from Freemantle, with sandal wood, on the 18th.

From Cardiff the *Mercator*, with Coals. The *Diomed* str. from Liverpool via Hongkong, reached here on the 14th, having accomplished a very creditable run.

Further particulars of Shipping will be found in our columns, and the transactions in Silks and Teas have special notice.

In Exchange a fair amount of business has been done. Merchants' paper, £675,000; Bank, £125,000. Francs—Merchants' 400,000; Bank, 150,000.

SOFT GOODS.—The continued stagnation in the Northern markets has prevented any activity in business here—while the various advices from Hankow have also tended to restrict operations.

Sales of GREY SHIRTINGS from first hands have been to a very limited extent—but several re-sales by foreign and native speculators are reported at irregular prices. At the close, rates are rather weak, owing to comparatively heavy arrivals from England—8 lbs. Goods may be quoted Tls. 2.24 *a* 2.29 per piece, and 7 lbs. Tls. 1.86 *a* 1.92 per piece; 9 lbs. Goods have been sold at Tls. 2.90 *a* 2.95 per piece, and 9.10 to 9.12 lbs. are worth Tls. 3.10 *a* 3.25 per piece. The Stock of Grey Shirtings is estimated at 550 *a* 580,000 pieces—including all arrivals to this date.

T-CLOTHS.—During the past two or three days, 7 lbs. have been in more enquiry—and several transactions are quoted at hardening rates. The demand has been chiefly for best Goods. The difference between the prices obtainable for common and best Cloth is well illustrated by the following closing quotations—6 lbs. Tls. 1.45 *a* 1.85 per piece,—7 lbs. Tls. 1.75 *a* 2.13 per piece,—8 lbs. Cloth is still in over supply, and sales are difficult to effect. Prices are nominally Tls. 2.30 *a* 2.70 per piece.

WHITE SHIRTINGS.—A further fall in value must be noted—chiefly owing to Speculators' re-sales, but also to the continued unsatisfactory advices from the North—56 reed are quoted Tls. 2 *a* 2.05; 60 reed Tls. 2.10 *a* 2.15; 64 reed Tls. 2.20—and 66 reed Tls. 2.25 *a* 2.35.

DRILLS.—Both English and American have been in fair enquiry; but the prices offered for the former have generally been under the ideas of holders. English may be quoted Tls. 4 *a* 4.40, and American Tls. 4.10 *a* 4.35 per piece.

SHEETINGS.—A few sales of American are reported at a concession on last current rates.

IN FANCY GOODS, generally it is difficult to advise any change. They still remain very low in value, and far from easy of sale.

WOOLLENS, FIGURED ORLEANS & SPANISH STRIPES.—Are still hard to move, even at a reduction in rates.

CAMLETS.—Some colors show a rise in price, but assortments go off slowly.

LONG ELLS.—A fair business has been done in these Goods during the fortnight—the prices paid showing no material change in value.

STRAITS PRODUCE.—Dyewoods and Rattans continue saleable. Black Pepper enquired for. Mangrove Bark small demand.

TIN, small sales only.

SUGAR.—Arrivals being limited, holders have advanced their demands one mace per picul; but buyers are extremely cautious, and restrict their operations as much as possible. Imports—15,083 brown, 17,213 white. Exports—6,148 piculs brown, 5,981 piculs white, since the 5th instant.

METALS.—IRON.—Nail Rod, we notice little change except in regard to very small sizes of Rod, which are perhaps more difficult of sale than they were a fortnight back. Assortments of large sizes are still eagerly sought after. Prices mark:—Nail Rod, fair to best, Tls. 2.40 *a* 2.60; Hoop, Tls 2.50 *a* 2.55; Flat and Round, Tls. 2.60 *a* 2.70.

LEAD.—Native buyers wait further arrivals. 3,000 piculs were shipped to Hankow and Kiukiang during this week. Small pigs sold yesterday at Tls. 7.10 per picul.

COALS.—During the fortnight the market has been unfavourable to importers. The arrivals during the fortnight have amounted to 4,697 tons, of which 1,319 were to order. The *Mercator* brought 490 tons Cardiff, and the *Challenge* 50 tons N.-Wales. Cardiff—have been sold to arrive at Tls. 10.50. American—at Tls. 13.50. Sydney—Tls. 10 *a* 10.75. Newcastle, N.S.W.—Tls. 9.50 *a* 9.75. Japan, inferior cargoes—Tls. 5.25 *a* 5.55. Formosa—sales at Tls. 7.00 *a* 7.50 from ship.

LAND AND HOUSES.—On the 18th instant a Property, consisting of about six mow of Land covered with native houses, and situated on the Soochow Creek Bund, behind the premises formerly in occupation of Messrs. Johnson and Co., sold for Tls. 6,750. On the same day a Property, consisting of about 1m. 7l. 3l. 1h.—Land, and a Dwelling-house and Godown thereon—situated in Hankow Road, opposite the *North-China Herald* office, was knocked down for Tls. 4,500.

SHARES.—There is some enquiry for Shanghai Gas Company's Shares at market price Tls. 60 each. Shanghai Gas Company's Debentures firm at par.

QUOTATIONS, DUTY PAID, IN SHANGHAI SYCEE.

TLS. 73.5.0. EQUAL MEX. $ 100.

		T.m.c.		T.m.c.
GREY SHIRTINGS—				
7 lbs.	℔ pc.	1.8.6 to		1.9.2
8.4 to 8.6 lbs.	„	2.2.4	„	2.2.9
9 to 9.12 lbs.	„	2.9.5	„	3.2.5
WHITE SHIRTINGS	„	.....	„	.....
56 Reed	„	2.0.0	„	2.0.5
60 „	„	2.1.0	„	2.1.5
64 „	„	2.2.0	„	.....
66 „	„	2.2.5	„	2.3.5
72 „	„	2.6.5	„	.....
80 *a* 84 Reed	„	3.0.0	„	3.1.0
T-CLOTHS—				
6 lbs.	„	1.4.5	„	1.8.5
7 lbs.	„	1.7.0	„	2.1.3
8 to 8.4 lbs.	„	2.3.0	„	2.7.5
AMERICAN DRILLS, 40 yds.	„	4.1.0	„	4.3.5
AMERICAN JEANS, 30 yds.	„	3.4.5	„	.....
AMERICAN SHEETINGS, 40 yds.	„	4.2.0	„	4.3.4
ENGLISH DRILLS, 40 yds.	„	3.9.0	„	4.1.0
DUTCH DRILLS 30 *a* 40 yds.	„	3.7.0	„	3.8.0
HANDKERCHIEFS, Blue	℔ doz.	0.6.0	„	0.6.5
Brown	„	0.5.5	„	0.5.7
WHITE FIGURED SHIRTINGS	℔ pc.	2.1.0	„	2.1.5
Dyed,	„	.....	„	
BROCADES—				
White, 40 yds.	„	2.2.0	„	2.2.5
Dyed,	„	2.6.0	„	2.7.0
DAMASKS, Dyed, 40 yds.	„	4.5.0	„	5.0.0
GENTIAN SHIRTINGS	„	2.7.0	„	2.8.0
CHINTZ—				
Assorted,	„	1.3.5	„	1.8.5
Blue	„	1.4.0	„	1.5.0
Brown	„	2.0.0	„	2.2.0
Scarlet	„		„	
TURKEY REDS, 24 yds.	„	2.2.5	„	2.3.5

		T.m.c.		T.m.c.
VELVETS—				
Black, 22 in.	℔ yd.	0.2.0	„	0.2.1
Blue, 22 in.	„	0.2.0	„	0.2.2
VELVETEENS—				
Black, 18 in.	„	0.1.6	„	0.1.6½
26 in.	„	0.2.6	„	.....
DIMITIES, 12 yds. 41 in.	℔ pc.	1.9.0	„	2.0.0
MUSLINS, 12 yds. 42 in.	„	0.8.0	„	1.0.0
CAMLETS, English—				
S, 56 yds.	℔ p.	13.0.0	„	13.5.0
S S	„	12.2.5	„	13.2.5
S S S	„	9.0.0	„	10.5.0
SPANISH STRIPES	℔ yd.	0.5.5	„	0.7.0
MEDIUM BROAD AND HABIT CLOTH	„	0.8.0	„	1.1.0
LONG ELLS—				
Scarlet, 24 yds. H H	℔ pc.	6.9.5	„	7.0.0
„ C P H	„	6.8.5	„	.....
Assorted, H H	„	6.9.0	„	.....
„ C P H	„	6.7.0	„	6.8.0
LASTINGS, 30 yds.	„	11.5.0	„	12.2.5
CRAPE LASTINGS, 30 yds.	„	8.0.0	„	8.5.0
CRAPE LUSTRES	„	4.5.0	„	4.7.0
ORLEANS—				
Figured, 30 yds.	℔ pc.	3.5.0	„	3.7.0
Plain, 30 yds.	„	3.3.0	„	3.5.0
IRON—				
Nail Rod	℔ pl.	2.3.0	„	2.4.0
Hoop	„	2.5.0	„	2.5.5
Flat and Round	„	2.6.0	„	2.7.0
LEAD	℔ pl.	7.1.0 to		7.3.0
TIN PLATES	℔ box	4.6.0	„	.....
STEEL	℔ lb.	0.0.0	„	4.5.0
FLINTS	℔ pl.	1.0.5	„	.....
WINDOW GLASS	℔ box	4.0.0	„	5.0.0

		T.m.c.		T.m.c.
PEPPER—				
Black	℔ pl.	5.6.0	„	5.8.0
White	„	8.5.0	„	9.0.0
BETEL NUT—				
Cochin China	„	3.0.0	„	3.3.0
Singapore	„	2.4.0	„	2.6.0
RATTANS—				
Straits, common	„	2.0.0	„	2.4.0
Banjermassing	„	4.2.0	„	5.0.0
SAPAN WOOD—				
3 pieces weighing 1 picul	„	2.6.0	„	2.9.0
6 *a* 7 „	„	2.1.0	„	2.4.0
SANDAL WOOD—				
South Sea Island	„	3.5.0	„	3.8.0
Malabar	„	12.0.0	„	13.5.0
MANGROVE BARK—				
Singapore and Penang	„	2.0.0	„	.....
Siam	„	.....	„	.....
TIN—				
Straits	℔ pl.	19.0.0 to		19.5.0
Malacca	„	20.0.0	„	21.0.0

		T.m.c.		T.m.c.
RICE—				
Arracan and Rangoon	„	.....	„	.....
Siam, Cargo	„	1.0.0	„	1.2.0
good to finest white	„	.....	„	.....
Saigon	„	.....	„	.....
Bengal, com. to middling	„	1.20	„	.....
good to fine	„	1.50	„	.....
Chinese	„	1.2.0	„	1.6.0
Japan	„	1.3.0	„	.....
SUGAR—				
Black, Swatow and Amoy	„	2.0.0	„	2.3.0
Formosa	„	2.0.0	„	2.5.0
Brown, Hainan	„	3.0.0	„	3.1.0
Formosa & Amoy	„	3.1.0	„	3.5.0
Swatow	„	3.5.0	„	3.6.0
Canton	„	2.5.0	„	3.2.0
Manila	„	2.3.0	„	2.8.0
White, common to fair	„	4.1.0	„	4.5.0
medium	„	4.9.0	„	5.3.0
fine to finest	„	6.1.0	„	6.5.0
COALS—				
English	℔ ton	10.0.0	„	.....
Cardiff	„	10.5.0	„	.....
American Anthracite	„	13.0.0	„	.....
Sydney	„	9.5.0	„	10.0.0
Japan	„	5.2.5	„	6.0.0
Formosa	„	6.0.0	„	6.5.0

OPIUM.—*Malwa.*—Little business has been done during the fortnight. Rates opened at Tls. 500 *a* 502 after the arrival of the Mail Steamer, and close about Tls. 4 weaker

Patna.—Speculation in the early part of the fortnight raised rates to Tls. 500, but they have since dropped to Tls. 480 which is to-day's quotation.

Benares.—Has fallen to Tls. 468 *a* 470.

	Malwa.	*Patna.*
Stock on June 4th, 1868	4,076 Chests.	578 Chests.
Imports since last Stocks	1,184 „	327 „
Total	5,160 Chests.	905 Chests.
Deliveries	1,328 „	366 „
Estimated Stocks on June 18th, 1868	3,832 Chests.	539 Chests

EXPORTS.

TEA.—BLACK.—Owing to the excited state of the Hankow market, and the prices which purchasers there have paid, but few teas have been offering for sale at this port, holders preferring to secure the good profits which Hankow rates afford to the risk of shipping thence and trying this market. Settlements consequently have been very limited and consist of Kiukiang tea, with the exception of 2 chops Oanfa which have realized a profit of about Tls. 2½ over the prices paid for them in Hankow at the opening of the season. The demand appear to have run chiefly on moderate cost tea and prices of these are relatively high; the settlement of Hohow reported below at Tls. 28 is of inferior quality to similar class purchased in July last year as low as Tls. 19. Our export to date shows a falling off from that of last year, but by next mail figures for this season will probably show some excess.

Settlements on the market	8 chops,	4,090 chests.
Re-shipments on owners' account	82 „	46,136 „
Stock		32,000 „

The following are the prices that have been paid:—

Hohows	Tls. 28.0.0 @ Tls. 34.0.0
Oonahms	„ 39.0.0
Oopacks	„ 39.0.0

GREEN.—Transactions have been entirely confined to Pingsuey descriptions, first arrivals of which have been eagerly competed for at extreme prices taking quality into consideration; most of the chops to hand, though fine in cup, showing great deficiency in make.

Settlements amount to 14 chops at from Tls. 34.75 *a* Tls. 41 per picul proportion.

Settlements & Reshipments:—			Stock of Green Tea is estimated at:—		
—	½-chests	Fychow, Moyune, &c.	—	½-chests	Fychow, Moyune, &c.
11,128	„	Pingsuey.	6,998	„	Pingsuey.
202	„	S'hai pckd., Japan, &c.	—	„	Shanghae pakd, Japan, &c.
11,330 ½ chests			6,998 ½ chests.		

QUOTATIONS.

GUNPOWDER. *Pingsuey.*	Per picul.	IMPERIAL. *Pingsuey.*	Per picul.	YOUNG HYSON. *Pingsuey.*	Per picul.
Cargo	Tls. 30 *a* 36	Cargo	Tls. 22 *a* 25	Cargo	Tls. 18 *a* 24
Superior	„ 38 *a* 48	Superior	„ 26 *a* 34	Superior	„ 26 *a* 32
Fine	„ 50 *a* 60	Fine	„ 36 *a* 42	Fine	„ 34 *a* 42
Finest	„ 62 *a* 68	Finest	„ 44 *a* 48	Finest	„ 44 *a* 48

HYSON. *Pingsuey.*	Per picul.	TWANKAY. *Pingsuey.*	Per picul.	JAPAN. *Prices Nominal.*	Per picul.
Cargo	none.	Cargo	Tls. 10 *a* 12	Cargo	Tls. 00 *a* 00
Superior	„	Superior	„ 13 *a* 15	Superior	„ 00 *a* 00
Fine	„	Fine	„ 17 *a* 20	Fine	„ 00 *a* 00
Finest	„	Finest	„ *a*	Finest	„ 00 *a* 00

From Hankow our dates are to 13th June. Unprecedented eagerness to secure Teas had been displayed by buyers, resulting in very irregular prices. Advice of large operations at Foochow had a temporarily quieting effect on the market for a day or two, but subsequent settlements were fully on a par with the highest rates.

Prices for second grade Oopacks, quality considered, show an advance of Tls. 1 *a* 2 over last mail's quotations. Several chops of finest Oopacks from Sunyang, of approved character were settled at Tls. 36 *a* Tls. 40, chiefly for Russian orders. About 12,000 chests Ningchow (not included in the figures below) had been settled, deliverable in Shanghai at Tls. 36.25 *a* Tls. 43 per picul, which was considered high for the quality.

Quotations are:—	Oopacks and Cheong-sou-kais, finest	Tls	34½ *a* Tls. 40.
	„ „ medium to fine	„	29 *a* „ 34.
	Oanfas, fair medium to fine	„	22½ *a* „ 32.
	„ fine to finest	„	30½ *a* „ 34.

1868-9—Settlements	130,562 chests.	Stock	14,550 chests.
1867-8— „	133,433 „	„	29,000 „

From Kiukiang our advices are to the 13th June. The market for Black Teas was opened on the 4th instant by the purchase of two parcels Ningchow at Tls. 33 being Tls. 5 *a* Tls. 6 higher than last season's opening rates. Settlements amounted to 17 chops Ningchows at Tls. 26½ *a* Tls. 33½, being much below prices given in Hankow for similar Tea. The quality of Ningchow crop was favorably reported on, but the Hohows were thought decidedly inferior to last year. In Green Teas there was nothing to report.

Export to Great Britain is as under—	1868-9		1867-8*
BLACK	6,216,991 lbs.	...	7,034,728 lbs.
GREEN	419,537 „	...	174,475 „
Total	6,636,528 lbs.	...	7,209,203 lbs.

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SILK.—On the 10th Instant the Market here was re-opened by the purchase of a few bales of Laeyongs at Tls. 350 *a* 355 per picul, and settlements to the extent of about 70 bales were made on that and the following day, about which time Telegrams via Kiachta were received dated the 19th May, quoting Chop 3 Tsatlee 27s. 0d. per lb., which caused a cessation of business for fully a week, when Telegrams bearing date of 25th May arrived, which gave 26s. 0d. per lb. as the quotation for Thirds Tsatlees. These adverse advices naturally made Foreigners very cautious, and those firms who were desirous of purchasing in execution of orders, were demanding a decline of fully Tls. 50 *a* 60 per picul on good and Chop Silk, and a greater diminution in the prices for the lower descriptions. But for a short time the holders of Silk refused to submit to any material abatement in their quotations; subsequently, however, becoming more reasonable in their demands, business was resumed, and settlements amounting to fully 1,500 bales have been made; these added to 600 bales settled at the close of the last mail, and to the estimate of transactions given in our last Circular, gives a total of 2,400 bales purchased since 1st June. About 500 bales of this mail's purchases are going forward on Chinese Account, or Joint Account of Natives and Foreigners. Arrivals from the Country having come forward freely, and the Unsold Stock has increased to fully 3,000 bales. From Ningpo about 200 bales have been received.

By the Steamer "*Cadiz*" to-day from Yokohama, letters to the 13th Instant were received. During the past interval an increased demand had existed in their market and fully 300 piculs had been settled. Prices showed an advance of $20 *a* 30 per picul. Unsold Stock was reduced to barely 100 piculs. Prospects for the New Season's Silk continued favorable, and small musters were looked for in a fortnight or three weeks hence.

	1867-68	1866-67	1865-66	1864-65	1863-64	1862-63	1861-62	1860-61.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales
Transactions since last mail are estimated at...	1,500	4,000	1,300	8,800	25	355	2,000	1,400
Total Settlements for Coast, Europe & India,	38,180	32,300	33,450	35,000	26,112	51,393	68,000	77,000
Unsold Stock is estimated at about.....	3,000	4,000	1,000	5,000	2,000	4,000	3 *a* 4,000	2 *a* 3,000

Export from 1st June 1868 to date,—

	Raw Silk.	*Thrown.*	*Coarse.*	*Japan.*	Total.
June 5th, "Douglas" to Hongkong.....	917	...	...	468	1,385
Total	917	...	...	468	1,385

PAICAS—In Taels, are per picul of 133⅓ lbs. Duty paid; in Sterling, are per lb. Overland, all charges paid to England at Exchange, 6s. 3d. per Tael.

			London Value per lb. 24th April, 1868.
Tsatlee,—Chop No 1.....	None.		None.
" " 2.....	Tls. 560 *a* 575 p.pcl.	30s. 6d. *a* 31s. 3d. p.lb.	28s. 6d. *a* 29s. 6d.
" " 3.....	Tls. 530 *a* 555 "	28s. 10d. *a* 30s. 2d. "	27s. 0d. *a* 28s. 6d.
Market " 3 & 3¼	Tls. 500 *a* 520 "	27s. 3d. *a* 28s. 4d. "	25s. 6d. *a* 26s. 0d.
"*Red Peacock*" & " 4.....	Tls. 430 *a* 480 "	23s. 7d. *a* 26s. 3d. "	23s. 0d. *a* 24s. 6d.
" 5 & com. ...	Tls. 370 *a* 410 "	20s. 5d. *a* 22s. 6d. "	19s. 0d. *a* 22s. 0d.
Kaishing } *Taysaam* } Chop No. 1.....	Tls. 440 *a* 460 "	24s. 1d. *a* 25s. 2d. "	22s. 6d. *a* 24s. 0d.
" " 2.....	Tls. 410 *a* 430 "	22s. 6d. *a* 23s. 7d. "	20s. 6d. *a* 22s. 0d.
" " 3.....	Tls. 370 *a* 400 "	20s. 5d. *a* 22s. 0d. "	19s. 0d. *a* 20s. 0d.
" " 4, 5 & com.	Tls. 350 *a* 370 "	19s. 4d. *a* 20s. 5d. "	17s. 0d. *a* 19s. 0d.
Chin Cum } *Taysaam* } No. 1	None.		None.
" 2.....	Tls. 380 *a* 410 "	20s. 11d. *a* 22s. 6d. "	20s. 0d. *a* 21s. 0d.
" 3	Tls. 360 *a* 380 "	19s. 11d. *a* 20s. 11d. "	19s. 0d. *a* 20s. 0d.
" 4 & com. ...	None.		None.
Yuenfa, and *hainings*..... } No. 1.....	Tls. 470 *a* 490 "	25s. 8d. *a* 26s. 9d. "	25s. 0d. *a* 26s. 0d.
" 2.....	Tls. 450 *a* 465 "	24s. 8d. *a* 25s. 5d. "	23s. 0d. *a* 24s. 0d.
" 3.....	Tls. 420 *a* 440 "	23s. 1d. *a* 24s. 1d. "	21s. 6d. *a* 22s. 6d.
" 4 & com. ...	Tls. 400 *a* 420 "	22s. 0d. *a* 23s. 1d. "	19s. 0d. *a* 21s. 0d.
Hangchow Tsatlee, inferior	Tls. 400 *a* 410 "	22s. 0d. *a* 22s. 6d. "	20s. 6d. *a* 22s. 0d.
Sewhings, inferior	Tls. 360 *a* 380 "	19s. 11d. *a* 20s. 11d. "	17s. 0d. *a* 21s. 0d.
Laeyongs.....	Tls. 350 *a* 355 "	19s. 4d. *a* 19s. 7d. "	18s. 6d. *a* 19s. 0d.
Throwns	None.		None.
Re-reeled Tsatlees	Tls. 570 *a* 590 "	31s. 0d. *a* 32s. 1d. "	
Do. Hainings	None.		None.
Szechuens, good	None.		None.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer "Ellora," (to leave to-morrow) has now about 700 bales China Silk engaged, and the Mess. Imp. steamer "Dupleix" (to leave on the same date) has 383 bales Japan Silk and about 1,000 bales China Silk now on board.

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

THE rates of Exchange have shown a further advance for this mail, though the rise is not equal to Hongkong rates; this is chiefly attributed to the limited amount of shipments of silk (2,000 bales), and the fact that a great quantity of bills had been settled already a long time ago. A further rise is expected if shipments are going forward on a larger scale. Closing rates are—Banks, 6s. 2¼d.; private, 6s. 2⅜d.; first-class credit, 6s. 3d. documents. On Bombay some Banks have sold at 312, closing rates are 310; Calcutta, 312.

A good demand existed for Hongkong bills, owing to the high rates of exchange ruling there. Closing rate 26½, with few sellers.

Dollars unchanged at 73 50. Peking Gold still lower, and sales at 165½ are quoted.

On London	Bank Rate, sight,.....	6s. 0¼d.	per Tael.
	Bank Bills, 6 months' sight, ...	6s. 2d. *a* 6s. 2¼d.	
	Credits, " "	6s. 2¼d.	
	Documentary and other Bills, 6 months' sight,...	6s. 2¾d. *a* 6s. 3d.	
On Paris—	Credits, 6 months' sight Bank,.....	fcs. 7.72½	
	Documentary, 6 months' sight, ...	fcs. 7.75	
On Calcutta—	Bank Bills, 3 days' sight, ...	Rs. 312 per 100 Tacls.	
On Bombay—	" " "	Rs. 310 "	
On Hongkong—	Bank Bills, 3 days' sight, ...	26½ per cent discount.	
"	Private, 15 days' sight,.....	27 " "	

BULLION:—

GOLD BARS.—Pekin, 98 touch, Tls. 167.50 per 10 Taels Shanghai weight.

BAR SILVER.—111.40 Shanghai Taels, per 100 Taels Canton weight.

MEXICAN DOLLARS.—73.5.0.

CAROLUS DOLLARS.—75.3.0.

COPPER CASH.—1,480 per Tael.

YOKOHAMA, JUNE 13, 1868.

IMPORTS.

The only feature of our Import market worth notice during the fortnight is the demand for Cotton Yarn, for which there has been a large demand, both legitimate and speculative, for immediate delivery and 'to arrive.' Prices have risen from $5 to $7, and considerable business has been done. The excitement is over, however, and the market closes very weak.

All other goods, Cotton and Woollen, are alike without enquiry and quotations for them are nominal. Only 650 pieces of Grey Shirtings have been delivered during the fortnight. Stocks of all kinds are heavy, having been increased by the arrivals of the "Parmenio" from London and the "Sophie et Helene" from Bordeaux. Three or four other ships are now also due.

China Sugars have been lately imported again and forced upon our market; a decline in price is the consequence. Rice remains without enquiry, as stated in our last. Arms continue in good demand.

COTTON YARN—		*Dollars.*
Nos. 16 to 24	℔ pcl.	48.00 to 50.00
28 to 32	"	51.00 " 54.00
38 to 42	"	60.00 " 62 00
GREY SHIRTINGS—		
7.0 lbs.	₱ pc.	2.30 " 2.35
8.4 lbs.	"	2.85 " 2.95
8.6 to 8.8 lbs.	"	2.80 " 2.90
WHITE SHIRTINGS—		
56 to 60 reed	"	3.10 " 3.20
64 to 72 "	"	3.50 " 3.70
68 to 72 "	"	3.70 " 4.10
T-CLOTHS—		
6 to 7 lbs.	"	1.90 " 2.00
7 lbs.	"	2.10 " 2.30
TURKEY RED CLOTH, 24 yds.	"	2.80 " 3.10
SPOTTED SHIRTINGS—		
White	"	3.25 " 3.50
Dyed.....	"	3.40 " 3.60
BROCADES—		
White	"	3.25 " 3.50
Dyed.....	"	3.40 " 3.60
VELVETS—		
Black	"	9.25 " 9.75
Assorted	"	8.00 " 9.00
TAFFACHELASS—Single warp	"	3.00 " 3.30
Do. Double warp	"	3.80 " 4.20
CHINTZES.....	"	2.20 " 2.60
HANDKERCHIEFS.....	₱ doz.	0.75 " 1.00

CAMLETS—		*Dollars.*
S	₱ pc.	16.00 to 17.00
S S	"	15.50 " 16.00
S S S	"	13.00 " 14.00
B B B	"	16.00 " 17.00
ORLEANS—		
Plain	"	3.75 " 5.00
Figured.....	"	4.30 " 5.00
MOUSSELINE DE LAINE—		
30 yds., 30 in.....	"	6.00 " 8.00
LONG ELLS	"	8.00 " 9.50
LASTINGS	"	13.00 " 16.00
LUSTRES	"	4.00 " 5.50
BLANKETS	₱ lb.	0.55 " 0.60
IRON NAIL ROD	℔ pl.	3.00 " 3.50
LEAD.....	"	7.00 " 7.75
TIN	"	17.00 " 18.00
TIN PLATES	"	8.00 " 8.50
COTTON—		
Ningpo.....	Nominal.	" ..... " .....
Shanghai	"	" ..... " .....
Tientsin	"	" ..... " .....
SUGAR, CANTON—		
White, No. 1	₱	6.00 " 6.50
No. 2	"	5.00 " 5.25
Brown, No. 1	"	4.00 " 4.50
RICE (China)	"	..... " .....
SAPAN WOOD	"	1.50 " 2.00
RHUBARB.....	₱ box.	7.00 " .....

HANKOW, JUNE 12, 1868.

IMPORTS.

This report was last issued on 29th ult. Enquiry during the past fortnight has been directed chiefly to Cotton goods, and more encouraging advices have been received from the markets in the interior.

		T.m.c.	*T.m.c.*
GREY SHIRTINGS—			
7 to 7½ lbs.....	₱ pc.	1.9.2 to	1.9.5
8¼ "	"	2.2.7 "	2.3.2
10 "	"	3.1.0 "	3.3.0
WHITE SHIRTINGS—			
56 to 60 reed	"	2.1.0 "	2.2.5
64 to 66 "	"	2.3.5 "	2.4.5
68 to 72 "	"	2.5.5 "	2.7.0
T-CLOTHS—			
6 to 6½ lbs. 32 in. wide...	"	1.3.0 "	1.3.5
7 to 7¼ " 32 " ...	"	1.8.0 "	2.1.0
8 to 8¼ " 36 " ...	"	2.2.0 "	2.4.5
DRILLS—			
American, 40 yds.....	"	4.3.0 "	4.4.0
English, 40 yds.....	"	3.8.0 "	4.2.0
HANDKERCHIEFS, Brown ...	₱ doz.	0.6.0 "	0.6.5
SPOTTED SHIRTINGS—			
White	₱ pc.	2.2 5 "	2.3.5
Dyed, Assorted	"	2.3.0 "	2.4.5
BROCADES—			
White	"	2.4.0 "	2.4.5
Dyed, Assorted	"	2.4.5 "	2.8.5
DAMASKS—			
White	"	4.0.0 "	.....
Dyed, Assorted	"	4.3.0 "	4.8.0
CHINTZ, Assorted	"	1.4.5 "	1.7.5
VELVETS—			
18 in. Black	₱ yd	0.1.7 "	0.1.7.5
22 in. Black	"	0.2.1 "	0.2.3
ORLEANS CLOTH—			
Plain	₱ pc.	... "	...
Figured	"	3.6.0 "	4.0.0
WOOLLENS—			
Spanish Stripes	₱ yd.	0.5.8 "	0.6.3
Habit Cloth	"	1.1.0 "	1.3.0
Medium Cloth.....	"	0.9.0 "	1.1.5
Broad Cloth	"	1.2.0 "	1.5.0

		T.m.c.	*T.m.c.*
WOOLLENS—Continued.			
Camlets, English, S	₱ pc	13.3.0 to	13.5.0
S S ...	"	13.1.0 "	13.3.0
Common	"	11.0.0 "	12.0.0
B B B	"	16.5.0 "	17 0.0
LASTINGS	"	11.6.0 "	11.9.0
LONG ELLS—			
H H Scarlet	"	7.0.0 "	.....
Assorted	"	7.0.0 "	7.1.0
G G "	"	6.8.0 "	6.9.0
G G Scarlet.....	"	6.8.0 "	6.9.0
METALS—			
Lead	₱ pl.	7.8.0 "	8.0.0
Tin	"	20.0.0 "	20.5.0
RAW COTTON.....	"	16.0.0 "	21.0.0
SUGAR—			
Brown, Canton	"	2.8.0 "	3.1.0
Amoy, &c.....	"	2.6.0 "	2.7.0
Manilla	"	2.7.0 "	2.8.5
White, No. 1	"	5.2.0 "	5.4.0
No. 2	"	4.8.0 "	5.0.0
JAPAN PRODUCE—			
Seaweed, long	"	2.8.0 "	3.2.0
Cut.....	"	4.0.0 "	4.9.0
Isinglass	"	24.0.0 "	38.0.0
Mushrooms.....	"	33.0.0 "	35.0.0
Cuttle Fish.....	"	12.0.0 "	13.0.0
STRAITS PRODUCE—			
Pepper, Black	"	6.0.0 "	6.8.0
Rattans	"	3.8.0 "	4.6.0
Sandalwood, old.....	"	..... "	.....
" new.....	"	6.0.0 "	6.5.0
Sapanwood	"	2.5.0 "	3.2.0
OPIUM—			
Malwa new.....	₱ ch.	510 "	515
old	"	525 "	535
Patna—	"	500 "	...

EXPORTS.

TEA.—Unprecedented eagerness to secure Teas has been displayed by buyers, and purchases have kept pace with arrivals at an average of 10 to 12 chops daily, (they almost invariably being settled the same day as shown,) which has resulted in buying at more than usually irregular prices. The advices of the opening of the Foochow market and the large operations there subdued the ardor of buyers for two days, when some chops were bought at easier prices, but subsequent settlements have been on a par with the highest rates.

Prices paid for second grade Oopacks, quality considered, are Tls. 1 *a* 2 per picul over last mail's quotations; and some parcels of Oanfa have brought high figures, but generally cannot be considered dearer than by last report. Several chops of finest Oopacks from Suun-yang, which are of approved character, have been settled at Tls. 36 *a* 40 per picul, chiefly for Russian orders. In Oonams, purchases have been made in the better kinds from Ly-ling and Ping-kong at Tls. 27 *a* 32, and in the inferior grades from Siang-tan at Tls. 22.25 *a* 23 per picul.

Of Ningchows, about 12,000 chests have been settled here to be delivered in Shanghai at Sh. Tls. 36.25 *a* 43 per picul, which is considered high for the quality. These are not included in the figures given below.

A more extensive acquaintance with the Teas leads to the opinion that the crop is quite up to an average, and generally is not deficient in the important qualification of strength. The Oopacks from Yang-low-toong are inferior, but from Suun-yang are superior in every respect to last year's crop. The Oonams throughout compare most favorably with those of the previous season.

The settlements since last mail have been 130 chops, 74,907 chests, contracts 15 chops, 11,855 chests, making a total of 86,762 chests.

The prices paid are as follows:—

Oopacks & Cheong-sou-kais,— Cost at 6s. 2½d. Ex. & £4 10s.—Frt.*

Finest.....Tls. 34.50 *a* 40.00 per picul.....2s. 3½d. *a* 2s. 7½d. per lb.

Medium to Fine... " 29.00 *a* 34.00 " .....2s. 0½d. *a* 2s. 3½d. "

Oonams.—

Fair medium to fine " 22.25 *a* 32.00 " .....1s. 7½d. *a* 2s. 2d. "

Oanfas—

Fine to Finest ... " 30.25 *a* 34.00 " .....2s. 1d. *a* 2s. 3½d. "

* Shanghai rates, about Tls. 6 per picul being added for Duty, Exchange, &c.

		T.m.c.	*T.m.c.*
OILS—			
Sow-yow, 73 catties	₱ tub	4.3.0 to	4.5.0
Hongkong-yow, 54 catties	"	4.2.0 "	4.4.0
Pa-Tong-yow	₱ pl.	4.4.0 "	4.5.0
Chayow	"	5.8.0 "	5.9.0
TALLOW	₱ pc.	6.7.0 "	6.8.0
FUNGUS	₱ pl.	21.7.5 "	22.0.0
WAX—			
White	"	270.0.0 "	280.0.0
Yellow.....	"	55.0.0 "	65.0.0

		T.m.c.	*T.m.c.*
RHUBARB, Szechuen.....	₱ pl.	3.0.0 "	4.0.0
TOBACCO—			
Green	"	35.0.0 "	40.0.0
Yellow.....	"	17.0.0 "	28.0.0
Leaf.....	"	6.0.0 "	6.5.0
HEMP—			
White.....	"	11.50 "	13.2.5
Green	"	8.5.0 "	9.8.0
SAFFLOWER, Szechuen	"	75.0.0 "	92.0.0

EXCHANGE:—On London, Bank, demand, 6s. 2¼d. per tael., 6 months' sight, 6s. 4¼d. per tael Credits, 6s. 5¼d. On Hongkong, Bank, 10 days' sight, 30 per cent discount. On Shanghai, Bank, demand, 3½ per cent discount. 3 days' sight, 3½ per cent discount. Private 10 days' sight, 4 per cent discount. Interest on Loans 12 per cent per annum.

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THOMAS BEAR'S
CELEBRATED
VIRGINIA SHAG AND BIRDSEYE TOBACCO,

TRADE MARK.

The proprietor of these justly celebrated Tobaccos begs to call the attention of the public to the following varieties, manufactured and prepared with great care from the pure Virginia and Oriental Tobacco. And in order that no adulteration or fraudulent attempts at imposition should take place after it has left his manufactory, he wishes to inform the public that it is never sold except in packets and canisters of various sizes, bearing a facsimile of his signature upon them.

Virginia Shag Tobacco, Virginia Birdseye Tobacco, Virginia Cut Cavendish Tobacco, Virginia Returns Tobacco, York River, Carolina Rose, Golden Gem, Havana Tobacco, Persian Tobacco, Latakia Tobacco, Oronoko Tobacco, Imperial Tobacco, Smoking Mixture, Jewel of Ophir.

Importer of American Negro-head, Cavendish, Honeydew, Natural Leaf, Havana Cigars, Manila Cheroots, Meerschaum Pipes, and all Descriptions of Tobacconists' Fancy Goods.

MANUFACTORY—HIGH STREET, BOROUGH, LONDON.

Sold by all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout the world.

17ma-69 2187 March 18th, 1868.

No. 1.

BRYANT & MAY,
LONDON, E.
LUCIFER MATCHES.

BRYANT & MAY'S
VICTORIA MATCHES,
WITHOUT SMELL,

Warranted for all Climates.

Are the Best CHEAP Matches ever offered.

Packed in Strong, Compact Tin-lined Cases.

BRYANT & MAY,
LONDON, E.

15fe o-a-m 1941 February 15th, 1868.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
CELEBRATED
STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

16ja-69 1719 January 16th 1868.

FRAUD.

No. 2.

ON the 27th June, 1866, MONTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

Two Years Rigorous Imprisonment;

And on the 30th of the same month, for

Selling Spurious Articles

bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S,

SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one SELLING SPURIOUS OILMEN'S STORES, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them. The GENUINE Manufactures of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell may be had from

Every respectable Dealer in China.

16my-69 2712 May 22nd, 1867.

ELLWOOD'S
AIR-CHAMBER HAT FOR INDIA,

LIGHT AS PITH—SOFT AS TURBAN, DURABLE AND COMFORTABLE.

Prize Medals—1862 and 1865 Exhibition.

HATS, CAPS, AND HELMETS,

Every description manufactured at the Works of

J. ELLWOOD & SONS,

GREAT CHARLOTTE STREET, S. LONDON,

Helmet Contractors to the London Police Force.

Army Helmets and Caps with latest Improvements.

J. ELLWOOD & SONS' Goods are kept by all respectable Traders and Storekeepers.

CAUTION.—No Air-Chamber Hats or Helmets genuine, unless bearing "ELLWOOD & SONS'" name.

*** *Orders through Mercantile Houses carefully shipped.*

17ma-69 2188 March 18th, 1868.

COLT'S REVOLVERS,

As supplied to and adopted by the

English, American, Russian, Prussian, Austrian,

and many other Governments, are recognised to be the most durable and efficient Revolvers existing for House Protection, Travellers and Officers. Colt's Revolving

RIFLES, SHOT-GUNS

AND

PISTOL-CARBINES

(Pistol with attachable stock.) Exhibition Prize Medals awarded, 1855, 1862 and 1867. Beware of Counterfeits. Every arm is London-proved, and bears the Company's trade marks.

HOLSTERS, BELTS, POUCHES, AMMUNITION,

Address—

COLT'S FIRE-ARMS COMPANY,
14, PALL MALL, LONDON,

Also to be had through any East India or Colonial Agency.

17ma-69 2185 March 18th, 1868

SOLID MAHOGANY FURNITURE
FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES.

HEAL & SON

are Manufacturing, ESPECIALLY FOR USE IN EXTREME CLIMATES, Bed-Room Furniture, which is entirely free from Veneer.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS

suitable for all parts of the World. Their stocks consists of 2,500 Bedsteads.

HEAL & SON'S PATENT HORSEHAIR MATTRESS.

The Patent is for preventing the material from felting into a mass, and is especially suited for warm climates.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE
FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES,

of Bedsteads, Bedding, and Bed-Room Furniture, sent Free to every part of the World to which there is Book Post.

HEAL & SON,
BEDSTEAD, BEDDING, AND BED ROOM FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS,

196, 197 & 198, Tottenham Court Road, London, W.

*** Remittances and orders must be made payabl in London.

31de-68 1526 December 24th, 1867.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best remedy for

Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn Headache, Gout, and Indigestion;

and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for LADIES' CHILDREN, and INFANTS, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

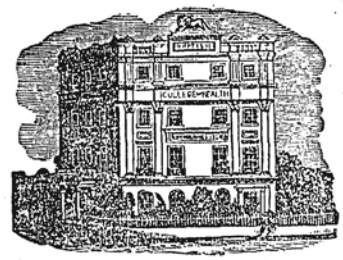
DINNEFORD & Co.,
Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

AGENTS in Shanghai Messrs. WATSON, CLEAVE & Co.

N.B. Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

31de-68 1529 December 24th, 1867.

BRITISH COLLEGE OF HEALTH,
EUSTON ROAD, LONDON.



FORTY YEARS' USE OF THESE MEDICINES
(Morison's Vegetable Universal Medicines)

By the public has proved their efficacy and virtues, and the truth of Mr. Morison's system as to the cure of diseases. Being composed only of vegetable matter or medicinal herbs, they are harmless to the most tender age or weakest frame, under every stage of suffering; the most pleasant in their operation; and the most certain in snatching out the root of any complaint. Besides cleansing the great highway of the body—the bowels—they act copiously on the kidneys, the liver, and the skin. A sense of relief in the whole system, is felt very shortly after they have been taken,—the blood flows more evenly, the heart beats more regularly, and sleep is given to those long deprived of it. The medicines consist of three sorts. No. 1 Morison's Pills; No 2 Morison's Pills. In boxes at 7½d., 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.; family packets, 11s. each; also the Vegetable Aperient Powders, 1s. 1½d. per box.

MORISON'S UNIVERSAL OINTMENT

Is recommended as the best external application in all cases of Wounds, Cutaneous Eruptions, &c. In Pots at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. each.

The above Vegetable Universal Medicines are sold by the Hygeian Agents, and all Medicine Vendors.

AGENTS in Shanghai,—Messrs. LLEWELLYN & Co.,—*Medical Hall.*

31de-68 1527 December 24th, 1867.

LEA & PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS

TO BE

THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

Caution Against Fraud.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

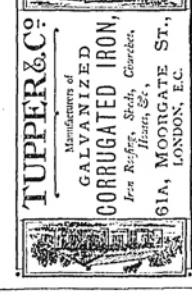
and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper,* and *bottle.*

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

16ja-69 1721 January 16th 1868.



16ja-69 1722 January 16th 1868.

BRIGHT CHARCOAL IRON WIRE,
"STAR-BRAND,"

TO BE HAD ONLY OF

HEINTZMANN & ROCHUSSEN,

23 ARCHURCH LANE

LONDON.

29no-68 1331 Shanghai, 30th Nov., 1866.

SILVER MEDAL.
PARIS EXHIBITION, 1867.

PEPSINE.
MORSON'S PEPSINE WINE, LOZENGES, & GLOBULES,

THESE preparations are prefect palatable forms for administering this popular remedy for weak disgestion. In bottles and boxes, from 2s.

Pancreatic Emulsion

in 4 and 8 oz. bottles.

SACCHARATED WHEAT PHOSPHATES,

Introduced by Dr. TILBURY FOX, Dietetic preparation, supplying an important deficiency in the food of Invalids and Children, in packets.

GELATINE & CREOSOTE (Morson's.)
PURE CHEMICALS AND LATEST PREPARATIONS.

*** See Name, Address, and Trade Mark.

T. MORSON & SON,
31, 33, *and* 124, *Southampton Row, Russell Square, London.*

Orders to be made payable through Agents, or by English drafts.

Shipping Orders Carefully Packed.

AGENTS,—*Shanghai*—J. LLEWELLYN & Co.

30se-68 825 September 28th, 1867.

DOLLOND'S.

DOLLOND'S TELESCOPES.

Trade Mark 1868.

DOLLOND'S, 59, St. Paul's Church-yard, London. Established upwards of 100 years. Optician to the Queen, the Admiralty, India Office, Trinity House, and Royal National Life Boat Institution. Manufacturer of Achromatic Telescopes (invented by his ancestor in 1758), Binoculars, Microscopes, Spectacles, and Mathematical Instruments of best quality. Catalogues on application. The public are cautioned against spurious articles bearing a forgery or imitation of the name.

o-a-f 16ja-69 1720 January 16th 1868.

At the North-China Herald Office.

Bills of Lading per ship.
Charter Parties.
Powers of Attorney, and Wills.
Protests.
Compradore Check Books.
Shipping Orders, in Book.
Bills of Exchange, in Book.
Blank Forms of Custom-house Permits for Shipping and Lading Goods.
Shipping Article.
Bill of Sale.
Declaration of Ownership
Ship's Wages List.
Hypothecation Paper.

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Shanghai May, 1863.

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SHANGHAI SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

(SINCE REPORT PER LAST ISSUE.)

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Ship's Name.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Sailed	Cargo.	Consignees.
June 12	Plymouth Rock	Am str	2397	Simmons	Hankow & Ports	June 10	General	Russell and Co
... 13	The Cedars	Br baq	356	Stonehouse	Newchwang	... 2	Beancakes	Chapman, King and Co
... 13	Gustav	N.Ger. bg	198	Biehl	Chefoo	... 5	do	Wm. Pustau and Co
... 13	Lamont	Br str	772	Patterson	Ningpo	... 12	Tea	Russell and Co
... 13	Alma	Am sch	131	Lowell	Nagasaki	... 7	Coals	T. Kroes and Co
... 13	Le Breton	R.I.M.G.B.	.....	De la Barriere	Taku via Tientsin	... 8		
... 14	Fusi-Yama	Br str	1113	Hardie	Hankow	... 12	General	Russell and Co
... 14	Manchu	Am str	495	Clark	Chefoo	... 9	do	Russell and Co
... 14	Diomed	Br str	1201	Crompton	Hongkong	... 10	do	Butterfield & Swire
... 15	Kiangse	Am str	574	Morse	Ningpo	... 14	General	Russell and Co
... 15	Ellora	Br str	1070	Murray	Steep Island	... 14		P. & O. Co
... 15	Hope	Br baq	453	Henderson	Swatow	... 5	Sugar	Master
... 16	Lamont	Br str	772	Patterson	Ningpo	... 15	Tea, etc.	Russell and Co
... 16	Shanse	Am str	561	Louis	Tientsin	... 12	Ice	Russell and Co
... 16	Confucius	Chi str	265	Marsellus	Cruise	... 15		Chinese Government
... 16	Lizzie Allen	Br sch	325	Cox	Ningpo	... 13	Tea	Glover and Co
... 16	Rona	Br str	784	Hutchison	Hankow	... 11	General	Glover and Co
... 16	Challenge	Br baq	599	Westlake	Liverpool	Feb. 11	do	Gibman and Co
... 16	Coral Nymph	Br sh	725	Winchester	London	... 11	do	Siemssen and Co
... 16	Eliza Shaw	Br sh	696	Gage	Hankow	June 13	Tea	Shaw, Brothers and Co
... 17	City of Aberdeen	Br sh	551	Gerrie	London	Jan. 24	General	W. R. Adamson and Co
... 17	Mercator	Br baq	317	Brown	Cardiff	... 7	Coals	Russell and Co
... 17	Kiangse	Am str	574	Morse	Ningpo	June 16	General	Russell and Co
... 17	Nangato	Br str	120	Catto	Fishermen's Islands	... 15		Gibb, Livingston and Co
... 17	Mona	Br str	542	Morison	Hongkong via Ports	... 11	General	Augustine Heard and Co
... 17	Amur	Russ baq	217	Gyllenpalen	Newchwang	... 5	do	H. Fogg and Co
... 17	Moyune	Am str	709	Johnson	Hankow & Ports	... 14	Tea, etc.	Russell and Co
... 17	Phase	Fr str	711	Hinstin	Yokohama	... —	General	Messageries Imperiales
... 17	United Service	Br str	600	Stocks	Hongkong	... 14	do	Glover and Co
... 17	Nipon	N.Ger. bg	472	Asverus	Newchwang	... 7	Beancakes	Siemssen and Co
... 18	St. Mary	Siam baq	411	Young	Newchwang	... 6	do	Siemssen and Co
... 18	Prince Kung	Br str	135	Brown	Foochow	... 14	General	J. M. Nixon, Jr.
... 18	Lamont	Br str	772	Patterson	Ningpo	... 17	do	Russell and Co
... 18	Maud Helen	Am baq	659	Thomas	Swatow	May 31	Sugar	Augustine Heard and Co
... 18	Flying Buck	Br sch	143	Brown	Singapore, &c.	... 5	Timber, etc.	Russell and Co
... 18	Douglas	Br baq	330	Hocking	Freemantle	Mar. 12	Sandalwood	Order

DEPARTURES.

FROM THE ANCHORAGE AND WOOSUNG.

Date.	Ship's Name.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Dispatched by.
June 13	Titania	Br sh	879	Deas	London	Tea, &c.	W. R. Adamson and Co
... 13	Lamont	Br str	772	Patterson	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
... 13	Serpent	Br baq	258	Frins	Tientsin	Rice	Glover and Co
... 13	Leander	Br sh	882	Petherick	London	Tea etc.	Jardine, Matheson and Co
... 13	Flying Spur	Br sh	735	Atkinson	Foochow	Ballast	Jardine, Matheson and Co
... 13	Mogi	Dut bg	220	Gorlack	Nagasaki	Sundries, etc.	T. Kroes and Co
... 14	Fire Queen	Am str	1133	Gray	Hankow & Ports	General	Russell and Co
... 14	Nanzing	Br str	419	Tulloh	Chefoo & Tientsin	Opium, etc.	Trautmann and Co
... 14	Shenandoah	U. S. G.B.	.....	Febiger	Hongkong		
... 15	Kiangse	Am str	574	Morse	Ningpo	Re-exports	Russell and Co
... 15	Confucius	Chi str	265	Marsellus			Chinese Government
... 15	Taitsing	Br sh	815	Nutsford	London	Tea, etc.	Birley, Worthington & Co
... 16	Anna	N.Ger. sch	142	Petersen	Tientsin	Rice, etc.	Eduard Schellhass and Co
... 16	Lamont	Br str	774	Patterson	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
... 16	Confucius	Chi str	265	Marsellus	Cruise		Chinese Government
... 16	Eliza Shaw	Br sh	696	Gage	London	Tea	Shaw, Brothers and Co
... 17	Suwo-Nada	Am str	1802	Jayne	Hongkong	General	Augustine Heard and Co
... 17	Plymouth Rock	Am str	768	Hammon	Hankow & Ports	do	Russell and Co
... 17	Kiangse	Am str	574	Morse	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
... 18	Rona	Br str	784	Hutchison	Hankow & Ports	General	Glover and Co
... 18	Manchu	Am str	495	Clark	Tientsin via Chefoo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
... 18	Deux Frères	Fr baq	376	Gillard	Chefoo	General	J. S. Baron
... 18	Lamont	Br str	772	Patterson	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

No.&Sec.	Ship's Name	Commander	Flag & Rig	Tonnage	Date of Arrival	Where from	Consignees or Agents	Destination	Remarks
8 p	Diomed	Crompton	Br str	1201	June 14	Hongkong	Butterfield & Swire	London, &c.	1st proximo
M I M	Dupleix	Nöel	Fr str	1900	June 2	Hongkong	Messageries Imperiales	H'kong with Mails	20th instant
P & O M	Ellora	Murray	Br str	1070	June 15	Steep Island	P. & O. Co	H'kong with Mails	20th instant
6 s	Express	Mooney	Br str	290	Feb 13	Ningpo	Russell and Co		
2 p	Feeyuen	Pitman	Am str	230	Nov 24	Foochow	J. M. Nixon, Jr.		
O W	Fung Shuey	Watson	Am str	740	June 11	T'tsin & Chefoo	Olyphant and Co	Hongkong	Immediately
S S N W	Fusi-Yama	Hardie	Br str	1113	June 14	Hankow	Russell and Co	Hankow & Ports	19th instant
O D	Hong-que		Am str						
M D	Kiangsoo	Cheethan	Br str	448	Apr 30	Nagasaki	Hughes and Co		
H W	Mona	Morison	Br str	542	June 17	H'kong via Ports	Augustine Heard and Co	H'kong & Canton	20th instant
S S N W	Moyune	Johnson	Am str	709	June 17	Hankow & Ports	Russell and Co	Hankow & Ports	21st instant
P & O W	Nangato	Catto	Br str	120	June 17	Fishermen's Isd.	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
O W	Phase	Hinstin	Fr str	711	June 17	Yokohama	Messageries Imperiales		
6 p	Pluto	Pike	Chi str	170	May 6	Cruise	Chinese Government		
6 p	Prince Kung	Brown	Br str	135	June 18	Foochow	J. M. Nixon, Jr.		
D W	Shanse	Louis	Am str	561	June 16	Tientsin	Russell and Co	T'tsin via Chefoo	21st instant
D W	Ta-Yung		Br str	124	Apr 4	Woosung	Russell and Co		
8 s	Tsatlee	Blatchely	Am str		Apr 3	Kiukiang	Russell and Co		
G W	United Service	Stocks	Br str	600	June 17	Hongkong	Glover and Co	H'kong & Canton	21st instant
F W	Warrior	Patterson	Am str	2024	Apr 23	Hongkong	Russell and Co		
1 s	Williamette	McLeod	Chi str	176	Mar 22	Hankow	Chinese Government		
	21 Steamers								

MEN-OF-WAR IN HARBOUR.

No.&Sec	Name.	No. of G. B.	Commander.	Flag & Rig.	Guns.	H. P.	Men.	Date of Arrival.	Where from
B N Y	Acorn	.....	Roe, Surgeon	H. M. S.	.....	.....	.....		Hospital Ship
	Dove	.....	Dunlop	H. M. G. B.	1	60	40	June 10	Fishermen's Islands
3 s	Rinaldo	.....	Bush	H. M. S.	.....	.....	.....	May 9	Hiogo
3 p	Derouleda	.....	Richy	H. I. M. G. B.	2	90	40	Oct 16	Nagasaki
2 s	Le Breton	.....	de la Barriere	H. I. M. G. B.	3	60	59	June 13	Taku via Tientsin
2 s	Scorpion	.....	Panon-du-Hazier	H. I. M. G. B.	.....	.....	.....	June 1	Fishermen's Islands

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